The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,997—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th March.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	Tuesday 5 p.m. 21st March.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	Saturday 25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B. L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 3 P.M. 18th April.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	Saturday. 22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L. VICTORIA	6269	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
† † This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

8th March	19th April
22nd "	3rd May
5th April	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggor	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 990	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Doperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per ear, including postage.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th March, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 11th March, at 10 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 9th March, as an extra, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,996 tons, on the 9th March, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, February 22, 1893.

HOMEWARD BOUND
WILL FIND EVERY REQUIREMENT.
THE BEST GOODS ONLY AT LOWEST PRICES.
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

PURE WATER.

TO obtain PURE WATER it is not only essential that it be well Filtered but that the Filter itself be kept quite clean. The importance of this cannot be too highly rated as Water when passed through a dirty Filter, instead of getting rid of its Impurities, often gathers additional ones.

IN CHEAVEN'S FILTERS

Facility for cleansing is an especial feature; the whole of the interior can be exposed to view, cleansed or re-charged in a few moments.

SOLD BY

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Phœnix Brand.....Cash, Rs. 26 0; Credit, Rs. 29 4

TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET."
A Special Blend of Scotch Whisky...Cash, Rs. 25 0; Credit, Rs. 28 4

TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.
A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky .....Cash, Rs. 33 0; Credit, Rs. 37 4

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH."
Cash.....Rs. 28 8; Credit .....Rs. 32 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO.
TRUNKS AND BAGS,

BEST LONDON MADE.

NOTE THE PRICES.

STOUT BEST JAPANNED OVERLAND TRUNKS, IRON BOUND, Copper-rivetted. A very durable Article.

Inches	30,	33.	36.
Rupees	30,	33,	36.

BEST DULL CANVAS, fitted with Tray. Superior Article.

Inches	30,	33,	36.
Rupees	35,	39,	41.

LADIES' TRUNKS, BEST DULL CANVAS, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, &c., &c.

Inches	33,	36.	
Rupees	55,	60.	

THE "SERVICE" or TROOPER, extra wide and low, to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30,	33,	36.	
Rupees	40,	45,	50.	

THE GLADSTONE BAG, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent.

Inches	18,	20,	22,	24,	26.
Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

THE same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

Inches	18,	20,	22,	24,	26.
Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

ALWAYS on hand Solid Linen Bags, Cash or Courier Bags, Old Kit Bags, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Air tight Cases, Hold-Alls, Valises, &c., &c.

Deck Chairs, Immense Choice, From Rs. 2-8.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF
INDIAN JEWELLERY,
SET WITH
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, SAPHIRES, CATS-EYES, &C.,
ON THURSDAY, 9TH MARCH, AT 2 P.M.
A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR CONNOISSEURS.
ON VIEW.
MONDAY 6TH, TUESDAY 7TH, WEDNESDAY 8TH MARCH.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance .....Rs. 75 and	95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

In the fifth edition of his Book on the "DISEASES OF WOMEN" DR. MACNAUGHTON JONES says:—"I can strongly recommend ST. RAPHAEL WINE for Anæmic Patients; it is rich in Iron and Tannic Acid. Dr. Birch, of Calcutta, in his work on the "Management of Children in India" points the suitableness of St. Raphael Wine for elder children."

SOLE AGENTS:— PHILLIPS & CO., LD., {CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,} BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTS' COLOURS, AND MATERIALS.

Oil Tubes, from As. 4; Water Colour Tubes, Cakes or Pans, from As. 5; Sables, Mediums, &c., at low prices. Prices on Application.

MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,

DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

OUR STOCK OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
IS THE
MOST COMPLETE IN INDIA.

BEING constantly in touch with all the Principal Manufacturers, we are in receipt of NEW INVENTIONS and IMPROVED APPARATUS, simultaneously with their Introduction at Home—a matter of great Importance and Value to Surgeons practising in India.
A Carefully Revised and Profusely Illustrated Catalogue of

INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,

forwarded Post Free on Application, containing full Descriptions and Prices of the above, comprising, amongst others—

INSTRUMENTS FOR
CAPITAL AND MINOR OPERATIONS,
AMPUTATIONS, NECROSIS, &c.,

CUPPING APPARATUS.
POCKET DRESSING INSTRUMENTS.
EYE, EAR, and NOSE INSTRUMENTS.
MOUTH and THROAT INSTRUMENTS.
TOOTH INSTRUMENTS.
DISLOCATION and DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
BANDAGES—ELASTIC and RUBBER GOODS.
ASPIRATORS, TROCAR'S.
ENEMA APPARATUS—Injection Syringes, Stomach Pumps.
GENERAL DIAGNOSIS INSTRUMENTS.
POST MORTEM.
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.
MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS.
VETERINARY SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS.

ANTISEPTIC APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

KEMP AND CO., LD.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to anyone who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES

IS

PURE AND UNRIVALLED.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.
PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL, subject to SAFE ARRIVAL:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
PETERS.....	Jacobs.....	600	31st of March.
SAFARI.....	Ansthausen..	1,500	15th of April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.
For Cargo and Passengers apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 7th March, 1893.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

STOCK VERIFIER WANTED. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Application should be sent to

AUDITOR,
B. & N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur, N.-W. Provinces.

GUZERAT CUP.

THE CAMP will be as last year at Amliala on the Sabarmati, 20 miles from Ahmedabad, and about 20 miles from Mehmedabad.
The Meet takes place on 17th March. Competitions beginning on following day. SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on 12th inst.

LOST.—On MONDAY, the 6th Instant, somewhere between the Offices of Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, and Messrs. William Watson and Co., Bankers, ONE GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTE, No. S-31—61212 for Rs. 500. A Reward of Rs. 50 will be given to the finder on his returning the Note to

H. J. D'SILVA,
Signaller, Government Telegraph Dept.,
Grant Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ONE RUPEE per Share (free of Income-Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1892, has been DECLARED, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 27th March, 1893, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 8th March, 1893, on production of their Share Certificates.

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, March 6th, 1893.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1893, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892.
To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
To transact any other business which may be brought forward.
And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th March to the 3rd April, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th March, 1893.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1893, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1892.
To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
To elect one or more Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
To transact any other business which may be brought forward.
And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th March to the 3rd April, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOSIBAI, widow of BEJANJI MANCHERJI BARIA and DINSHA BEJANJI BARIA have contracted to sell—
All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 3823 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Collector's Old Nos. 215 and 571, and New Nos. 1,057 and 2691, Old Survey Nos. 7 and 7, and New Nos. 8281 and 8281, together with the tenements, building or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2052, and Street Nos. 4 at 10 and 1, situate on the West side of Dhobi Talao or Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Dhobi Talao or Girgam Road, on or towards the West by the properties of Merwanji Jeejeebhoy's Sons, on or towards the North by the Dhobi Talao Second Lane, and on or towards the South by the Dhobi Talao First Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dosibai, widow of Bejanji Mancherji Baria and Dinshaw Bejanji Baria.
All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 7th day of March, 1893.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given, that L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esquire, Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the Estate of CAROLINE EMILY DUXBURY, deceased, has contracted TO SELL the Leasehold hereditaments and premises hereunder particularly described:—All persons having any Claims or Demands against or to the said premises, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE PREMISES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST.—All those three several pieces of ground at Colaba, in the City of Bombay, admeasuring together 2,127 square yards (little more or less) comprised in, and demised by, Indenture of Lease, dated 30th November, 1889, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Jonathan Robinson Duxbury, Administrator of the property and credits of his late wife, the said Caroline Emily Duxbury, deceased, of the other part, together with the Bungalow (known as "The Tower") and other buildings standing thereon, and the appurtenances thereto, as also together with the full benefit of the right of way in the said Lease particularly mentioned.
SECONDLY.—All those three pieces or parcels of ground at Colaba, in the City of Bombay, admeasuring together 1849 square yards (little more or less), comprised in, and demised by, Indenture of Lease, dated 30th November, 1889, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Jonathan Robinson Duxbury, Administrator of his late wife, the said Caroline Emily Duxbury, deceased, of the other part, together with the Bungalow (known as "Stone House") and other buildings standing thereon, and the appurtenance thereto, as also together with the full benefit of the right of way as in the said Lease particularly mentioned.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1893.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
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H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF STEEL TRUNKS, WATCHES, PLATEDWARE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—
On account of whom it may concern.
An invoice of steel trunks, bonnet boxes, Havelock despatch boxes, best Japanned steel trays, watches, watch wristlets, wallats, brass padlocks, spoons and forks, German silver electro-plated cruet, brakfast and pickle frames, and butter pots.
1 large size venetian glass mirror with glass frame.
An invoice of oil-paintings in gilt frames.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Greaves Wynn and Co., the mortgagors.
30 cases Swiss condensed milk in 1 lb. tin.
On account of the concerned.
5 Boxes Ullaged Champagne.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, March 8, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.
Under instructions from Messrs. Warren and Tullock, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., and the following days, until the whole lot is disposed of, sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churni Road Station, to the highest bidder, on account and at the risk of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
About 200 very first class Australian horses, imported especially to the order of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, consisting of very first class Artillery horses and Officers' chargers.
The horses will be sold in batches of 35 each day until the whole are disposed of, commencing THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock.
Native States and Commanding Officers requiring horses for their Regiments should not lose this chance to purchase these really well-bred and well-seasoned first-class horses, suitable for all purposes, either carriage or riding.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
8 casks olive oil.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay arab horse 14·2, aged, goes in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong built Victoria with removeable coach box.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victaria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made household furniture, best plateдware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by Dale-Forty & Co., London, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, and, if not previously privately disposed of, a handsome strong four-wheeled dog-cart with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, a handsome strong two-wheeled doz-cart, one very amusing monkey, the property of W. H. Gribbin, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Docks—
A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, March 8, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 8th instant, at 1p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Callian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, in the store godown of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ld.—
A large quantity of wines and spirit, consisting of claret, burgandy, carlowitz, hock, champagne, Australian wines, Madeira, marsala, port, sherry, liqueurs, &c., also several cases of oilmanstore and provision.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, and are now on view.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
of
VALUABLE INDIAN-MADE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.
A large quantity of valuable jewellery, made in Delhi and other places in India, consisting of armlets, bracelets, bangles, necklaces, rings, brooches, scarf pins and watches set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, sapphires, cats-eyes, turquoises, corals, &c., the whole of which will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
Detailed catalogues are published and the jewellery is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW SONAPORE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 11th March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bai Bhicaijee, widow and executrix of the will of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Moos, Dadabhoy Nanabhoy, and Pestonjee Nanabhoy, the following property:—
All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land revenue, under No. 6941, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 55, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of New Sonapur Street (now called Lohar Street) at Dhobi Talao in the Registration sub-district of Fort, Bombay, and are bounded on the East by a passage separating the premises from the property of the late Moroba Balajee, on the west by a private Halalcore passage, on the north by the property of Framjee Ruttonjee Moos, and on the south by new Sonapore road, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

PALI HILL, BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., the whole of the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by J. Thurston, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, a rich-toned bras -bound grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a large telescope on stand with case by Secretan & Co., a handsome 10 stops large harmonium, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, Hink's lamps, Persian carpets, valuable books, pictures, wearing apparel, a handsome English-built light victoria with pole, shaft, and lamps, a powerful grey horse, harness, two D.-B. C.-F. guns in case by E. M. Reilly & Co., and Sackreuter in Frankfort, revolvers, a large collection of standard roses, ferns of sorts, lilies, palms, &c., China garden stands, &c. The property of the late FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, March 8, 1893.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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SKIN	DISEASES.	THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
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SKIN	DISEASES.	
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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN	DISEASES.	They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN	DISEASES.	
SKIN	DISEASES.	
SKIN	DISEASES.	
SKIN	DISEASES.	

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL T. S. WEIR will DELIVER a LECTURE, at the above Institute on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 5-30 P. M.
SUBJECT.—"Quetta to the Caucasus, illustrated by Turcoman Costumes."
Members, their Families, and Friends are invited to attend.

H. HERBERT JONES,
Honorary Secretary.

FRAMJI COWASJI,
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AGENT for MACHINERY of all descriptions. SOLE AGENT for Messrs. CROSSBY BRO'S., Ld., whose well-known Gas Engines have received the highest award, Crystal Palace Electric Exhibition and also for Messrs. D. H. and G. Haggie, Wire Manufacturers.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM OIL FOR CARRIAGE ROOF LAMPS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager, Rangoon, up to Noon of FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1893, for the SUPPLY to the General Stores, Rangoon, from 1st July, 1893, of 2,000 Gallons per month for 6 months (or more if needed) of Petroleum Oil suitable for use in Railway Carriage Roof Lamps (Baynton's Victoria Burner). The flashing temperature must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's test and must burn without smoking.
A sample of not less than 1 Gallon must accompany each tender.

By Order,
L. C. DESMAZURES,
Storekeeper, B. S. Ry.
Storekeeper's Office: Rangoon, 17th January, 1893.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
MEDICAL OFFICER REQUIRED.

WANTED for 8 or 12 Months, from 1st May, 1893, a duly qualified European Medical man to act for the Company's Medical Officer during the absence of the latter on furlough. The Headquarters of the appointment is Madras. Application should be made to the undersigned before FRIDAY, 31st March, stating qualifications and remuneration expected, and should be accompanied by a recent testimonial or reference.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 28th February, 1893.

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FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
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Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8
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Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.

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Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
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Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
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4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
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GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
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April 13, 1892.

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ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
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(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

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When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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VEUVE MONNIER ET SES FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1 6 pr. ct.	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Glinding Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'f	1,100	18 pr. ct.	810
Apollo	750	000'f	2,200	80	205
Bellary	167	001'f	1,000	Nil.40	300
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton Brsul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	240
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	320
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	...	130	1,400
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	130
French	350	500	all	100	875
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	480
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	50	475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32	127½
Mahmadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	425
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	85
Motuell Co	1,125	400	400	Rs. 40	105
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	440
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	270
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	590
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv	125
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	405
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	483
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	25	560
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,375x 500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	88
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	330
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,110
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	710
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Dhar Mills Co., Ld	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	595
Franjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	680
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 30	25
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	645
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	1,175
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	390
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	1,070
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	610
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	340
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	210
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	385
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	500x1
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	690
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	7.0
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	545
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	180
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	650
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	965
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,400
Mahboob-bhai Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	450
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	4,757
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	1,520
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	147
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	1,870
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	pa
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	150
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	475
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	45)
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,240
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.20	630
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,010
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1, ..
Sponderdas	750	4,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	1,310
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	540
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	170
Sun Mills, Ld	1,380	250	250	12½	315
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	220
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,00	50	460
Venishunker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	15	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	500
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	350
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	680
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	695
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no n
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1070
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	825
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	335
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no n
Indian Guarantee & Surety	5,900	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
Ship Assn					
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	div 23½	308
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld	000	100	100	Rs. 16	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	195
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	84
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Firein	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	71
Southwell and Austin, Ld	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	375
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co	9,300	25	25		19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26
China Leaf	"	26-1 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-10 "
Do. do. new	"	25-8 "
Australia do,	"	26
Bombay do.	"	25-1
English Sovereigns	"	16-10
Do. Dragons	"	16-9
Bar Silver 17 Besternes	"	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolas Dollars	"	220 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222-4
Five-Francs	"	320

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, 4-30 p. m.
Association Football, Telegraph Recreation Club *vs.* Military-Medical Athletic Club, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th:—Tanjore (s), from Jedda. Yesterday:—Mobile (s), from Inhambane; and Karagola (s), Karachi, &c.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Canton sailed yesterday for China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Braunfels entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Mobile, Sabarmati, and Tanjore yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Incharran entered, and the s. s. Netherby Hall, Methby Hall, and Canton left the dock yesterday.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.—The Rev. C. Gilder acknowledges the receipt, in last Sunday evening's offertory, of six rupees for the Indo-British Institution.

ARRIVAL.—The Rajah of Yenketgherry, in Madras, with fifty followers, arrived in Bombay on the 5th instant, and has been staying in a private bungalow, at Falkland Road.

ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—Soonabai, a Parsee girl, aged two years, residing with her parents, at Ripon Road, on Monday morning sustained serious injuries to her head from a window, with iron bars, falling upon her. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained for treatment.

THEFT IN A CHURCH.—The Rev. C. E. de Coetlogan reported to the police that St. John's Church, at Colaba, was entered on Sunday night and the collection-box was stolen. The box was afterwards found lying on the sea-shore, but it was empty, and had been forced open. It is not known what the box contained. From the marks left near the place from where the box was found, the police are of opinion that the theft was committed by a soldier.

A DISHONEST COMPANION.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, Cassum Mahomed was charged with committing theft of currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 137, belonging to Shaikh Hussein Ismael. The accused and the complainant lived together in a room rented by the complainant. On the 5th instant they both went out on some business, but the accused on some pretence returned home and removed the money, which was kept in a box by the complainant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and his Worship convicting him sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SALVATIONIST THANKSGIVING AT THE NOVELTY.—Miss Lucy Booth conducted an important demonstration, prior to her departure for Ceylon, at the Novelty Theatre, last evening, assisted by Majors Jai Bhai and Anaji, the territorial staff, and officers of the Bombay district and the Social Wingers. It was really a thanksgiving meeting to welcome back to life Miss Lucy Booth, and to give fitting expression of gratitude to God for her restoration to health. At the same time the Salvationists had the pleasure of greeting Majors Jai Bhai and Anaji, who have been recently united under the colours in Guzerat and were present at the meeting. The musical part of the demonstration was led by a band of brass and stringed instruments.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Tookaram Mahadu was charged before Mr. Cooper, with the theft of eleven pieces of pig-lead, valued at Rs. 99. Hassan Mowjee and Mowjee Bhimjee were charged before the same Magistrate with receiving stolen property with a guilty knowledge. The first accused was in the service of Mahomedally Abdoolally, who stole the eleven pieces of lead from his master's shop, and sold them to the second and the third accused. The second accused was defended by Mr. Rele, pleader, who urged that his client had no guilty knowledge when he purchased the lead. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to undergo seven months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and the second to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, to undergo three months' simple imprisonment. The third accused was discharged for want of evidence.

THE ARYAN HIGH SCHOOL.—This High School at present contains six classes. It is now proposed to add a matriculation class, a school final class, and a public service class. Though rather late in the year it is hoped that by due diligence the courses prescribed for the several examinations will be completed in time. The high school classes will be taught exclusively by graduates. The subjects will be so divided as to secure for each the services of those who have specially studied it for their degree-examination. The school is to be managed exclusively by graduates. IArrangements are contemplated with a view to place the institution on a permanent footing.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Abdul Solomon and Babubhoy Budaubhoy were charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Rs. 7 from the pocket of Mahadu Chottu, and an embroidered cap, valued at Rs. 4, belonging to Sambha Chottu. The first accused was further charged with assaulting the second complainant. The first accused committed the theft, while the complainants were passing along the Carnac Road, on Sunday night. The second complainant caught the first accused red-handed, when the latter snatched a stick from the second complainant's hands and struck him with it. He was, however, secured by the complainants, and handed over to the police. The second accused was in company with the first accused at the time, and, therefore, he was also arrested. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the first accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

FIRE AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.—Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in a bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road, known as the "Bee Hive," belonging to Bai Meherbai Nusservanji Vachagandhy. The fire was first discovered in the roof on the top of the bed-room. The bungalow was empty, but as the other bungalows around it were under repairs, this one was only temporarily occupied. Within a few minutes after the alarm was raised, the Byculla and Gowalia Tank fire-engines arrived on the spot. Mr. Holmes, of the Fire Brigade, immediately repaired to the spot and laid the hose of his steamer in the well situate in the compound of the "Bee Hive," while the other steamer obtained its water-supply from one of the stand-pipes on the road. The engines played upon the fire for more than two hours, after which time the fire was completely put out. The origin of the fire is not yet known. About two-thirds of the bungalow was completely destroyed, and the damage caused is roughly estimated at about Rs. 5,000.

A RASH ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. M. Henderson, Chief Officer of the s.s. Tuscan, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Canu Vithu, a labourer. On Saturday last, the complainant and a gang of labourers went to the s. s. Tuscan to discharge tins of kerosine oil. They finished work at 4 o'clock. The accused asked the labourers to leave the ship, but they replied that they expected their boat at 6 o'clock, when they would leave the ship at once. The Chief Officer asked them to go to the lighters, which were standing below, but they said that they could not go to the lighters as they belonged to other persons. The accused then lifted up the complainant and put him over the railings on the deck, and as he did so the complainant fell into the sea. He was, however, speedily rescued. He alleged that the accused threw him into the sea, and he lost Rs. 29 in cash and a turban, valued at Rs. 7. The accused, in his defence, stated that he did not throw the complainant into the sea. He only put him into a lighter, so that the other labourers might also leave the ship and go to the lighter. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15, and ordered Rs. 12 to be paid to the complainant out of the fine.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev. A. York Browne.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

9-10 a.m.—Children's Service; Address by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
8 p.m.—Compline and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer. Hymns 148 and 345.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madenal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

INSTIGATING THE MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHURA PUNJA AND THREE OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 23rd December last, convicted the first two accused of murder and sentenced them to death, while the latter two accused were convicted of causing the disappearance of evidence of the commission of murder with the intention of screening the offenders from legal punishment, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven and three years respectively. Mr. Motilal M. Munshi appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The four accused, it appeared, were charged with having murdered Vallia, the husband of the second accused, Fatta, early in October last. All the accused except the first were also charged with having abetted the murder, and with causing the disappearance of evidence of the commission of the murder. The facts of the case are singular. On the 5th November last, a human skeleton was found in the tank at Jhalod. It was the skeleton of an elderly man; and the skull was fractured in two places. The police jemadar, on learning that Vallia had been absent for some days, sent for his wife, the second accused. She identified a shirt which had been drawn out of the water with the skeleton as belonging to her husband. She subsequently made a formal complaint, charging the first accused with the murder of her husband. The first accused was subsequently arrested. The next day Fatta produced some clothes buried in a hole in the floor of her house, saying they were her husband's. The same day she also pointed out a place in her field, where she said her husband had been buried. On digging there some human bones and other things were found. The skeleton, which had been found in the tank, was not complete, and the bones found in the field corresponded with some of those missing in the skeleton. These facts, said the Sessions Judge, who was assisted by assessors in the trial, raised a very strong suspicion that the skeleton was that of Vallia, that he was murdered, and that Fatta knew something about the murder; but they did no more than raise a strong suspicion. The real history of the case was furnished by the statements of the accused persons. There was substantial evidence to corroborate the confessional statements, which showed that Vallia was murdered in his field by being beaten over the head with a piece of wood taken from a plough, that the body was hidden away in a stack of straw in the field, afterwards buried in a hole in the ground, and on the 4th November last, the day before the skeleton was discovered in the tank, was removed and thrown into the tank, at which time Fatta took home and concealed her husband's clothes and certain other articles. The evidence, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, completely corroborated the confessional statements. There were some discrepancies which would be readily expected on the part of native witnesses. The only hypothesis on which the court could assume that the witnesses were not honest was that the police had got up the case. The Sessions Judge said he need hardly elaborate the absurdity and difficulty of such an hypothesis. He held that Fatta instigated the first accused to kill Vallia and was present when he did kill him; and was, therefore, guilty of murder, and not merely of abetting that crime. The latter two accused admitted that they were present at and saw the murder by the first accused, and assisted in carrying the remains to the tank. The Sessions Judge, differing from both the assessors, convicted the four accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision, said:—The evidence of Dr. Sydney Smith whom we examined as a witness raises serious doubt as to whether the skeleton found in the tank and the bones buried in the ground were the remains of a man killed so recently as a month before their discovery. To prove that they were the remains of Vallia there is, if we di sregard the identification of the shirt by the boy Zoa which we consider of very little value, nothing but the statements of the accused. No doubt if we could accept these statements as true they would show beyond doubt that Vallia had been murdered, and that the skeleton and bones were part of his remains, and they would prove that Dr. Sydney Smith's opinion was mistaken. Our attention has been called to a foot-note on page 15 of Dr. Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence, in which cases are reported from Bengal of expurification far advanced after interment for even five days; but while hesitating to pronounce that it is impossible that the skeleton can be that of the man said to have been murdered we feel that we ought not with due regard to the opinion of so experienced a surgeon as Dr. Sydney. Smith to accept it as such unless convinced that the proof is overwhelming. Turning to the confessions we find that in some of the details they have certainly been carefully prepared beforehand and they are not wholly independent statements. The skeleton was discovered on the 5th November. On the 9th Fatta made her first recorded confession to the First Class Magistrate at Dohad. On the same day Bhura confessed before the Second Class Magistrate at Jhalod. They had not met since the commencement of the enquiry and were far apart when they made their statements and yet each stated that the events narrated happened about twenty days ago. Before the Committing Magistrate these accused persons next made statements on the 15th November. In these Bhura commenced his story by relating how he was offered Rs. 5 by Fatta about four days before the Dussera, and proceeded to describe the murders as having occurred about eight days before the Divali. Similarly Fatta began her narrative by relating how she had given Rs. 5 to Bhura about four days before the Dussera and continued by stating that she had killed Vallia five or six days before the Divali. Now, it is quite certain that these coincidences of statement are not accidental. It is not the result of chance that before the Committing Magistrate both of these accused began their statements by references to the Dussera and Divali, or that when confessing under Section 164 each began by relating how the events had occurred twenty days ago. It may be said that before the Committing Magistrate Fatta heard and repeated what Bhura had said, but this explanation cannot be given respecting the coincidence in the two statements of the 9th November made respectively at Dohad and Jhalod. Again, we notice the extreme similarity in the opening sentences of the statements of Kuhla and Harsingh before the Committing Magistrate on the 15th November which both refer to the fact that Bhura gave Harsingh a "chilum" to smoke and that Harsingh handed it on to Kuhla. The similarity is more marked in the beginning than in the subsequent portions of the statements and can hardly be accounted for by the supposition that the one had overheard in court what the other said. This remarkable agreement of statements on points which were not very material or were hardly likely to be remembered shows that the statements must have been rehearsed beforehand, and must have been affected by suggestions from the Police. Bhura and Fatta had no opportunity of communicating with each other before making their confessions of the 9th November and consequently have independently indicated that the events narrated happened twenty days before. If no educated man tried to fix the date of some event which had occurred fifteen or twenty days previously he might recollect the date or the day of the week, and thus by a process of calculation arrive at the number of days that had elapsed, but without suggestion from some one else he could not say straight off that the event had happened twenty days before. No less could two ignorant persons state without consultation with each other or suggestion from a third person that twenty days had elapsed. Consequently we feel convinced that the reference to twenty days was the result of suggestion from the persons who had the custody of Bhura and Fatta. But if this was the case it is impossible to say how far the process of suggestion went and what other statements may have been suggested, and it would be unsafe to rely on the details narrated in these statements. It is, no doubt, impossible that four persons should falsely incriminate themselves with each other, but unfortunately instances in which persons have been induced by coercion or hopes of escaping as informers to make false confessions are not unknown and though in most cases we are unable to believe that such malpractices have occurred we feel that this is a case in which it would not be safe to rely on these confessions alone for the conviction of any of the prisoners. In the Sessions Court all the confessions were withdrawn and each accused endeavoured to show that he was improperly charged by the others. To what extent each had hoped to divert suspicion from him or herself by naming the others it is impossible to say. Against Bhura there is really nothing excepting his own statements and those of the other accused. He was arrested at Halol but the circumstance that he had gone there may be accounted for without supposing that he had fled to escape from the scene of the murder. According to his own confession he remained at Jhalod till six days after the Divali when he went to see his brother at Halol. According to Kuhla and Harsingh's stories he stopped near the scene of the crime till two or three days after the Divali. What was the exact date referred to as the Divali cannot be ascertained but probably it was between the 17th and 20th October. If, however, Bhura remained at Jhalod for several days after the murder his subsequent departure for Halol would not necessarily be evidence of his guilt. Under the circumstances we think that it would not be safe to uphold his conviction and consider that he must be acquitted and discharged. As regards Kuhla and Harsingh who have been convicted of assisting in concealing the body, we think there is little against them excepting the confessions and statements of themselves and their co-accused. There is some evidence to show that they indicated the place where the eleven bones and decayed flesh were found buried, but we cannot lay much stress on it for if they were really confessing on the 6th November we are surprised that no steps were taken to get their confessions recorded till they were before the Committing Magistrate on the 15th November. We think that they too must be acquitted and discharged. As regards Fatta the case is different. Though we are doubtful as to the identity of the skeleton found in the tank, we find it impossible to doubt that Vallia has been murdered and that the bones were his that were found buried in the earth. How they got so quickly to the condition in which they were discovered, it is difficult to say, but they were clearly human bones. Fatta knew where they were to be found and also produced clothes and other things buried in her house on which were marks of blood. All the information on which these things were discovered and on which the other accused were arrested proceeded from her and as she has twice stated that her husband is dead and that she instigated his murder we see no reason to disbelieve her so far as her own guilt is concerned. It is difficult to follow all her statements or to understand how if the skeleton found in the tank was her husband's, she could have collected the bones, and conveyed them there in a basket. It is also difficult to understand why the basket has neither been produced nor accounted for. But, however this may be, there seems no doubt that it was her statements, which led to the discovery of human bones buried in a field, and also of blood-stained clothes and other things, buried in her house, and that these facts sufficiently corroborate her confessions as to justify her conviction. It may be that she did not commit the murder alone. It is improbable that she did so. It may be that she has named the right persons as her accomplices, but on this point we do not feel the same assurance as in regard to her guilt. Consequently while acquitting the other prisoners, we think that her conviction must be upheld. But under the circumstances we do not think it right to confirm the sentence of death and commute it to one of transportation for life.

THE GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

THE following Notification is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

Fort William, the 2nd March, 1893.

Whereas Maharawal Shri Mansingji, Raja of Baria, has ceded to the British Government the civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by him within the lands which lie within his State and which are occupied or may hereafter be occupied by the Godhra-Rutlam Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out buildings and for other railway purposes); and whereas the Governor-General in Council now possesses full jurisdiction within those lands.

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the aforesaid lands:—

1. All laws for the time being in force in the Panch Mahals District of the Presidency of Bombay shall be in force in the said lands.

2. The Governor of Bombay in Council and all officers of Government subordinate to the Government of Bombay exercising executive authority (other than the administration of the police) in the Panch Mahals District shall have within the said lands the same executive powers as they may respectively exercise within the British territory subject to their administration.

3. All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Panch Mahals District shall exercise the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

4. The administration of the police within the said lands shall be vested in the Superintendent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Police who shall exercise within such lands the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise on the portion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway which lies within the Panch Mahals District, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be, for the time being, subordinate when exercising those powers on that portion of that railway.

5. The said lands shall be deemed to be included for the purposes of clauses 2 and 3 of this notification within such taluka or other sub-division of the Panch Mahals District as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall from time to time direct by notification in the Bombay *Government Gazette*.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 25th February, 1893, under the provisions of Act V:—Richard White, of 35, Queen Victoria Street, in the City and County of London, England, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for drying cocao, coffee, tea, barks, malt, and other substances; Rudolf Muller, of Reihersties, Hamburg, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturer, for improvments relating to boilers and furnaces therefor; Frederick Mann and Robert Adolphus Mann, both of High Street, Colchester, in the County of Essex, England, Music Sellers, and Thomas Dawkins, of 17, Charterhouse Street, in the City of London, England, Importer and Manufacturer of musical instruments, for combined reed or wind instrument and pianoforte; John Ashington Thompson, Tea Planter, but at present of 53, Chowringhi Road, Calcutta, for drying and withering green tea leaves by means of centrifugal action; Donald Baker, of No. 5, Strand, Calcutta, British India, Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, for an improved pannel for saddles of all sorts to be called the "Campaigning SaddlePannel;" William Stronach Lockhart, Civil Engineer, of London, England, for an improved process and apparatus used therein for the washing and separating of gems or other substances from the earth or and other mineral matters containing them; Sardar Gulab Singh, official, Kapurthala State, for an improved pump for lifting up water, etc.; William Stronach Lockhart, Civil Engineer, of London, England, for an improved machine for sorting materials according to size.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888:—William Henry Parkes, of No. 27, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, in the City of London, England, for improvement in train couplings; filed 23rd February, 1893; John Joseph Harrison, Designer and Draughtsman, of 83, New Oxford Street, in the County of Middlesex, in the Kingdom of England, for improvements in, and connected with, receptacles for matches and other articles and for exhibiting advertisements, photographs, or the like; filed 20th February, 1893; The Pneumatic Tyre and Booth's Cycle Agency, Limited, of Dublin, Ireland, for improvements in rubber tyres and metal rims or felloes of wheels for cycles and other light vehicles; filed 21st February, 1893; Gerard Beekman, Gentleman, No. 5, East 34th Street, State of New York, City and County of New York, United States of America, for improvements in harvesting machines; filed 20th February, 1893.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Edward Smith and Frederick Smith, Designers in Glass and Glassware, of 34, Grays' Inn Road, London, England, for improved method or means of producing sparkling brilliant effect in or from glass alone, or from a combination of glass and metal or metalized material, from 1st March, 1893, to 28th February, 1894; Alfred Henry Griffiths, of the firm of Evered & Co., Limited, Surrey Works, Smethwick, Staffordshire, England, Lamp Manufacturer, for improvements in the raising of the galleries and other parts of hydrocarbon and other oil lamps; from 15 March, 1893, to 14th March, 1894; James Thorn Goodfellow, of New York, United States of America, Engineer, for improvements in, or connected with, railway carriages, wagons, and platforms, and in draft bars for same, from 15th May, 1893, to 14th May, 1894.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V. of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provision of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. A. Moszczensky's invention for "manufacture of refractory crucibles, pots, bricks, and lumps for furnaces;" specification filed 29th November, 1888; Mr. W. Crooke's invention for "Improvements in the treatment of auriferousores and in the revivification of the materials used in such treatment, specification filed 29th November, 1888. Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—The sum of Rs. 50 for each of the said invention.

IN view of the increasing anti-Jewish movement in Germany, two hundred and ten Rabbis of the country, a Berlin correspondent tells us, have issued a manifesto, in which they declare that the doctrines of the Jews are founded on the Scriptures. The ethics of Judaism, which are sacred to its followers and are taught in the schools and preached from the pulpits command as follows:—"To esteem in every man God's image; to evince the strictest truthfulness in trade towards everybody; to keep most faithfully every oath and promise which has been made to anybody, either Jew or Christian; to be charitable towards everybody of whatever confession; to obey the laws of the fatherland in faithful devotion; to promote the welfare of the fatherland with all one's power; and to co-operate in the spiritual and moral perfection of mankind." "It remains to be seen," adds our correspondent, "whether the publication of this manifesto will have the desired effect. I am afraid not. The greater number of the anti-Semites are fully aware of the fact that the allegations against the ethics of Judaism are false. They will not be taught better."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Clan Drummond, 1,904 tons, Captain N Harrison, cleared yesterday for Cuddalore, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s. s. Moblie, 1930 tons, Captain W McAdam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Inhambane (5th Febrnary, with a general cargo and 229 deck passengers.

THE s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain C. H. Barron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (16th February), with a general cargo and seven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE s s Braunfels, 1,923 tons, Captain W. Tagge, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Hamburg (15th January) via Karachi, with a general cargo and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Seabrook, Major Rosseter, Mr Jetha and family, Mrs King and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 45.—MARCKS & Co, Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PRIVATE TUITION given in English, French and German by a Gentleman who has passed his examinations at the Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. Excellent references. Apply 'Nemo,' care of this Paper.

WALKING STICKS.—Gent's fashionable Whangee Canes, Straight and Curved handles, cash or V. P. P. Rs. 2.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MATCHLESS CEYLON TEAS.—Fresh consignment of high flavoured TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS.—BULL & Co., of Apollo Bunder, have just unracked a choice Selection of SILVER-PLATED WARES, most suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 200 each. Birthday Cards from As. 4 to Rs. 2 each. Inspection Invited.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WALERS.—The SALE of the REMAINING HORSES on account of H. H. Maharaja Holkar, will be resumed TO-DAY, at 3 p.m., at Remount Stables Churni Road.

SEND for our List of valuable SOCIAL SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS.—CENTURY PUBLISHING Co., 43, Meadow St., Fort, and Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

THE New Improved Patent Giant ARISTON, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 120.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MAID, ENGLISH, WANTS A SITUATION as Maid or Dress-Maker assistant. Good Milliner and Dress Maker. "Pioneer" Press, Allahabad.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

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NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

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MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious." &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

WITH the exception of a further decline of ¼ per cent. in Rupee Securities, at £63 15-16 there was no change in the London Stock Exchange quotations generally wired by Reuter; Paris quotations also having been unchanged. The price of Silver in London also remained at 38 5-16d. per oz.; but, in New York, it was ¼ cent. lower, at 83¼ cents, per oz.; Demand Exchange in London having declined ¼ cents, say to 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 405,000 ounces of silver yesterday, at 83·70 to 83·75 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2¼d.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale, Bombay Skins having been firmer at an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb. The number of Goat Skins put forward at these sales is 860,000; and of Sheep Skins 7,70,000.

The spot price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d. yesterday to 5d. per lb; and Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in the nearest positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 61-64d. for March-April deliveries, and 5 3-64d. for July-August. Surats were unchanged in value; but the last quotations for "Fine" and "Good" Belatee are corrected to 4 3-8d. and 3 15-16d. per lb. respectively. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was still quoted at 5 3-16d. per lb. The market closed firm, Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having reached only 7,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, there was no change in Cotton worth mentioning, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands having remained at 9 3-16 cents., while June Futures were one point lower at 9·24 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales; and the total figures this season now compare as follows with those in the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891
Monday's Receipts.....	11,000	18,000	17,000
Two days' do.	18,000	34,000	31,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,315,000	6,181,000	5,935,000

Our local Cotton Market has been steady to-day at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy; but only a moderate business has transpired, especially for export. On this line 800 bales have been bought, made up of 500 ready new Bengals, at Rs. 213-28; 200 Damergaum, at Rs. 245; and 100 Khundwa, at Rs. 237; while the Mills have taken 2,000 bales, of which 1,100 were Barsee, at Rs. 240; the rest being 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 217+21; 200 Oojein, at Rs. 228; and 100 each of Karanjia, at Rs. 220; and Anjari, at Rs. 242 per candy all ready new stuff.

WHEAT has been steady in tone with a small export business passing on the basis of previous quotations for all kinds.

SEEDS have been a firm market, and *Linseed* has advanced 2 annas per cwt., to Rs.7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-6., but only a moderate business has transpired, and other prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,840	bales.
Wheat	19,875	cwt.
Linseed	46,096	"
Rapeseed	16,083	"
Gingelly	18,055	"
Groundnuts	21,346	"
Castorseed	4,688	"
Rice	19,804	"

FREIGHTS are steady. Holders of tonnage for March shipment are asking 3d. to 6d. per ton more; but there are not many takers.

EXCHANGE opened quiet again at 1s. 2 3d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, and remained thereat all day with but a very limited enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits the rate opened at 1s. 2 13-16d., ready and forward, and before long 1s. 2 25-32d. became the rate in two directions for March delivery, and at which we heard of a moderate business being done; the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 21-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2⅜d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	..1s. 2⅜d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Francs do.	...1·55⅜.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further decline of ¼ per cent. has taken place in Fours to-day, the tone of the market having been quiet but steady at the reduction, and closing rates being 104⅜ for Money, and 104⅝ for Account; with 4½ per Cents still called 101, nominal.

SHARES.—This market has become very quiet again to-day, little or no fresh business having transpired, and meantime prices are all unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 3/8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 15-16
Bar Silver	38 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
PLYMOUTH, MARCH 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald from Calcutta Madras, and Colombo arrived here on the evening of 4th instant.

COLOMBO, MARCH 7.

Orient Line mail steamer Orient from Suez arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Lamu on the 4th instant; and the same Line's steamer Peters left Zanzibar on the 6th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 7.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable St. Thome Loanda right.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes at Durban on Thursday, the 9th istant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	11	25 a.m.	25	18
Teheran	7	1	6 p.m.	..	18
Suez	7	3	p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 7th March, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	29	..	1
" Kurrachee	...	9	...	1
" Madras	1	10	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 6.

10 p.m. ...	72·7

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

6 a.m. ...	69·9
10 a.m. ...	75·7
2 p.m. ...	78·4
4 p.m. ...	78·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLOOD—February 21, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain W P Blood, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter.
DIGNUM—February 23, the wife of A F Dignum, London Mission, Salem, of a daughter.
EVANS—February 24, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of G R Evans, of a son.
FFRENCH—February 26, at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of Captain A Ffrench, 11th Madras Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BULTCHART—February 17, at Rawalpindi, John Bultchart, Store Sergeant, Bengal Ordnance Department, aged 30 years.
BURN—February 5, General G Burn, Madras Retired List, aged 89.
GORDON—February 16, at Thonda, in the Mandla District, C P, of wounds inflicted by a tiger, Lewis Gordon, Deputy Commissioner of Mandla, aged 45 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1893.

THE Second Annual Distribution of Prizes to the successful students of the Victoria Technical Institute has just taken place. The Institute commenced its useful career four years ago, and the first three-years' course came to a close last year, when ninety-one students in the engineering branches were successful, and eighteen in the textile. This year the second batch of successful students number twenty-one in the former branch, and four in the latter. It is much to be regretted that the want of means prevents the Institute from teaching other branches. In the Institutes which have sprung up everywhere in the manufacturing districts of England, the number of branches taught ranges, as a rule, between twenty and thirty, and it is the same in the industrial centres on the Continent of Europe. Seeing that last year over a hundred students passed in the two branches taught in the Victoria Institute, there is little doubt that were instruction given in other branches a considerable number of students would gladly turn the opportunity to good account. The falling off in the numbers of passed students in the present year is very probably due to the fact that the demand for young men who have become qualified in engineering and textile manufactures, had diminished by the absorption of those trades by the students who had passed successfully last year. All of those who last year obtained certificates in engineering have not yet found employment, though the eighteen students who qualified in textile manufactures were more fortunate. The students in the two branches number 318—a large number for so restricted a curriculum. One hundred and seventeen are Bombay youths, the rest coming from the cities and districts of the Presidency, and from Native States, which contribute fifty. It is interesting to note that the little Arab State of Muscat sends two students to the Institute, and Jaffna as many. Even the distant Mauritius sends one. Colonel Bisset, in reviewing the work of the year, made a strong appeal to the Native Princes whose subjects avail themselves of the advantages of the Institute, to contribute to its funds in order that the number of subjects taught may be increased. It is to be hoped that his suggestion that the Princes should individually identify themselves with the founding of new branches, and that they should give the plant of, for instance, electrical engineering, or present lathes, or other machinery to the Institute, will find a generous response. Many English manufacturers have in a liberal spirit, presented valuable machinery of the newest kind, which is of great service in familiarising students with the working of the most recent improvements. Colonel Bisset also invited the Bombay Municipality to follow the excellent example set by English Municipalities and provide funds for the teaching of sanitary science. The Municipality was obliged to send to England for a plumber to come out to make the joints of the drain pipes in the new Municipal Buildings, there being absolutely no properly qualified plumber in Bombay to do the work. Those competent to judge assert that there is not a properly soldered joint in all Bombay, the plumbing being such as would not be passed by any English foreman. The danger to health and life from such a state of things need not be pointed out.

There is obviously urgent need of technical instruction in plumbing and other branches of sanitary engineering in a city of nearly a million of inhabitants, where the sanitary problems to be solved are sufficiently difficult without being aggravated by the incompetence of the foremen entrusted with the carrying out of details. The same consideration applies to the chief towns of the Presidency and to the capitals of the Native States. It is a matter which deserves the support of the Bombay Government, and, as Colonel Bisset truly stated of the Government of India, which represents many cities and districts outside the Presidency from which the Institute draws its students. Within the unfortunately restricted limits which the means available prescribe, the Institute is doing excellent work. The Hon'ble H. M. Birdwood, who spent three hours in the lecture-rooms and in the buildings where the processes are shown in operation, was much impressed by the thoroughness of the instruction imparted by the Principal, Mr. Phythian, and his staff. Sufficient scientific instruction is given to enable the student to understand the principles underlying the processes which he is taught, so that he may be able to apply them intelligently. After passing through an apprenticeship in mills or engineering works, the certificated student will be not only a more efficient workman, but will be qualified for superintending the work of others who have not enjoyed the advantages of technical training. Mr. Birdwood supported the appeal of the chairman for more funds to enable the Institute to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, and expressed the hope that the Native States of the Presidency and the wealthy citizens of Bombay will supplement the grants which have been made by the Bombay Government, the Municipality, and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit. Mr. Birdwood made an excellent suggestion, that a workshop should be attached to every high school, where every boy should learn the use of tools and be taught how to use his hands. Such workshops are attached to some at least of the public schools in England, and it is specially desirable that they should be introduced in India, where the need of physical development is greater than at home. The value of such training is shown by the marked improvement of the health and physique of the students of the Institute during their three-years' course. They undoubtedly compare to great advantage with the too often frail and feeble frames of the hundreds of victims of the higher education, who present themselves yearly at Convocation after an unrelieved course of mental training.

DURING the last year or two either through the motive influence of the ubiquitous globe-trotter, or through a healthy spirit of progress and competition, there has arisen a mighty development of new routes of travel, nearly all of which centres round India and the East. Indeed, notwithstanding the recent rise in rates owing to silver depreciation, which so inordinately favoured the furlough-wallah as to make it even more tempting to travel than usual, the traveller from India seems to have a better choice of diverging routes than if he started from almost any other point of the globe. That fascinating land Japan lies within three weeks of Colombo. A little over a fortnight lands one in Adelaide, the prettiest city of that wonderful Anglo-Saxon Expansion in the southern hemisphere. Egypt and the Cape, are as accessible as, from England, while Canada and the United States, especially as regards their Western portions, are reached almost as soon via the new Vancouver route, as Calcutta is from London by sea, and far sooner and pleasanter than they could be by way of England. In fact, the whole tendency of modern routes is towards the East and the Pacific, with a focus at Colombo. A subsidiary focus occurs at Singapore, for here the traveller can choose two ways of reaching America: one via China and Japan and the other via Queensland and New Zealand. Travellers for the most part, especially those who have not resided in the East, usually choose the route via China and Japan, and it is easy to understand why this is the case, seeing the admittedly interesting character of the people. Yet if it were better known, there are many considerations to favour the route via Java, Torres Straits, and New Zealand. In the first place, in just those months, from May to October, when India is unbearable in the plains, the Javan Seas are as calm as glass, and the temperature at sea is delicious. The traveller can break his journey at Singapore and Batavia, whence he can go to Buitenzorg, and see some of the most beautiful botanical gardens in the world. He can ascend the slopes of the great volcano of Gede, and revel in the delightful atmosphere of Sandanghya, 3,500 feet above sea level. He can, if he likes, take one of the magnificent new Dutch coasting steamers, and travel from Batavia to Samarang, thence inland *via* Malang, Solo, and Jacgokarta, to the world-famed ruins of Bono Bodda, and see a variety of vegetation and mountain scenery before which Ceylon must be content to hide her diminished head. He can thence go to Sourabaya and Mahe and make an excursion to the famous and ever active volcano of Bromo, surrounded by the "sandy sea," and all this in a country now amply supplied with railways, and where for the most part the food, if somewhat Malay in character, is not without some corresponding advantages in being suitable to the climate. Then from Batavia the tourist can again take his berth in a good English steamer of the Royal Queensland Mail line, and with a larder amply stocked from the old country with good English bacon, good English cheese, and butter, he can serenely glide through the Javan and Aafura Seas, passing fresh lands day after day with grand volcanoes on either side rising to ten or twelve thousand feet above sea-level, and covered with tropical verdure to the water's edge. Such a trip seems more like a yachting excursion on a great lake than a voyage at sea, and after leaving Timor the easternmost island scarcely two days intervene before land is again sighted near Thursday Island. From thence down the Queensland coast is a similar succession of beautiful coast line scenery until the traveller reaches Brisbane, and though at present there is no direct line from there to New Zealand it is often easy to get a casual steamer going to Auckland or else go by rail down to Sydney, and across to Auckland or Wellington, by the regular Union line. From the former town to San Francisco the route is too well known to need description, but in regard to New Zealand itself it is quite a mistake to suppose, as too many people do, that because the pink and white terraces have been destroyed, there are few other objects of interest to be seen there. The neighbourhood of Rotoma, for example, teems with every variety of subacute volcanic action. Terraces are forming at Whakarewarewa which bid fair to rival those of Gotomabana. The Waiotapu Valley, the ruins of Tarawera, and the district of Tanpo are all intensely interesting, and to the tourist who loves the splendid scenery Switzerland can hardly boast of anything to equal the Otira and Buller Gorges, in the South Island, or the West Coast fiords on the Tasman glacier. As for climate there is none to excel it in the world. The ozone or whatsoever is that peculiar health-giving element, which is the antithesis of malaria certainly dominates, and produces a feeling of exhilaration in the mere act of existence, which is certainly not known in this country, and not to the same extent in the best European climate. Then again the Anglo-Indian gets a winter in exchange for his summer, and not a stuffy London July atmosphere. All New Zealanders considers the winter is their calmest and best season, and at no time of the year do the Southern Alps look more glorious. The New Zealanders are moreover courteous and hospitable.

ALTHOUGH the reign of Seyyed Ali bin Said, the Sultan of Zanzibar, was but of brief duration, it will be remembered for more startling and rapid changes than were ever before witnessed in East Africa. When in March, 1888, he succeeded the Sultan Bargash, who was a son of the Imam of Muscat, Zanzibar was just commencing a new phase of life. Disputes with Germany had been prevalent for some time and the coast towns had just suffered bombardment. The quarrel with Portugal as to the possession of territory at Cape Dalgado and Tungi Bay had only just terminated. When he ascended the throne, the continental coast was blockaded by vessels of the British, German, Italian, and Portuguese squadrons with a view to suppressing the slave trade then prevalent. His predecessor had done much to foster the trade of the country, and had established a line of steamers, still running, between his capital and Bombay. The increasing wealth of the country was due mainly to the influence and example of the Sultan Bargash who had further signed a treaty to put a stop to the slave trade. But it was not until within the last two or three years that any considerable progress in this direction has been made. The establishment of the British East Africa Company and of the African Company led to many more extensive changes in Zanzibar. On New Year's Day of 1891 the German flag was hoisted at Bagamayo and the Sultan's lowered with all solemnity, and three weeks later Great Britain took possession of Lamu, Manda, and Patta as they had already done of Mombassa. Exports and imports have increased since then, notwithstanding that the Sultan in 1891 brought his dominions within the Brussels Act Zone, and prohibited the sale of spirits therein. The Sultan under the advice of the British Consul-General carried out many improvements. According to the Sultan's decree last year, Sir Gerald Portal declared the port of Zanzibar free. The harbour has been improved; sanitary measures taken; and the Zanzibar of to-day, which witnesses the accession of Hamid bin Thwain, is a modern, well-regulated country as compared with that to which the deceased monarch inherited just five years ago. The trouble theatened by the attempt of the late Sultan's son, to place himself on the musnad in defiance of the Mussulman law of inheritance which gives the succession to the eldest male member of the family, was happily obviated by the promptitude of Mr. Rodd who in the absence of Sir Gerald Portal acts as British Agent.

WITHIN the past month we learn there has been disaffection on the Somali coast of so serious a nature as to create much alarm. At a "baraza," held to settle various disputes between the East African Company's agents and the Somalis, the latter became so turbulent and threatening that it was found necessary to land a party from the gunboat Widgeon. The party opened fire, killing eight Somalis and wounding ten others. When news of this occurrence reached Zanzibar Mr. Rodd, the acting diplomatic agent, at once ordered the Philomel to be got in readiness, and in this he sailed from Zanzibar, calling at Mombassa to take with him the acting administrator and obtained at Lamu police reinforcements with which Kismaya has now been strongly garrisoned. The investigation pursued by Mr Rodd showed that the Somalis during the "baraza" endeavoured to assassinate Mr. Todd, the Company's agent, who received a severe cut on the head before he was rescued by Count Lovatelli and Mr. Farrant who were with him. The Iskaris were then called in and opened fire on the Somalis. The party of Marines from the Widgeon was then landed, as the surviving Somalis, recruited by their friends threatened an attack on the "baraza" house. As they continued to collect, and the disaffected party now numbered several hundreds, the Widgeon was called upon to disperse them which was easily effected. The Somalis retired into the open country. All Europeans were taken on board the Widgeon, while the Wali of Lamu took charge of the defence of the station. No further developments occurred, but when the Zanzibar mail left the Philomel and Widgeon were still at Kismaya.

A MESSENGER reached Mombassa in the middle of last month from Sir Gerald Portal, reporting that he had reached Machakos, half the distance to Uganda on January 28, all being well with the expedition.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening for Chairman of the Chamber for the current year in place of Mr. R. S. Campbell, who has resigned office on proceeding to Europe, resulted in the election of Mr. W. R. Macdonell, of Messrs. Wallace and Company.

GENERAL SIR HENRY COLLETT will vacate the Peshawur Command shortly. He proceeds to Calcutta in a few days to bid Lord Roberts good-bye before his departure from the country.

THE Crocodile left Karachi on Friday with 42 officers, 13 ladies, 10 children, 371 non-commissioned officers and men, 75 soldiers' wives, and 176 children on board.

THE Gilgit passes and highlands are not likely to be clear from snow for another three months, so the Commissariat officers who are victualling Gilgit and the telegraph construction party will not have much time to accomplish their work before winter again stops it.

THE *Indianapolis Journal* has committed an outrage on Mr. Kipling by parodying one of his ballads in connection with the birth of his infant daughter. The outrage is entitled "The Kipling Baby," and is as follows:—

"What ails the youngster anyway," said Pa-in-stocking-feet!
"I think she wants to go to sleep," its mamma said, discreet.
"Why don't you let it do so, then?" said Pa-in-stocking-feet.
"Perhaps you'd better walk with her," its mamma said, discreet.
And he's took the blessed infant, he's a-walkin' to and fro,
And his side remarks are lively, though he makes 'em rather low;
And he warbles "bye-o

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

General Sir George White is a passenger on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Rome.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

The Opposition will meet the second reading of the Home Rule Bill with a direct negative.

The Government are determined to secure the second reading of the Bill before Easter, but the resumption of the debate on the 13th instant is considered doubtful, owing to the financial business before the House.

The acerbity between the Nationalist and Loyalist members of the House of Commons is daily increasing.

A vehement dispute took place in the lobby of the House, last night, between Colonel Saunderson and Mr. Redmond.

THE NEW SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The new Sultan of Zanzibar is a grand-nephew of the late Sultan Bargash.

INDIAN CREWS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

The Seamen's and Firemen's Union are promoting a Bill, the effect of which will be to prevent the employment of lascars and native firemen on British ships.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIS, MARCH 6.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a Bill providing for the punishment of Press attacks on Sovereigns and their Ambassadors, after the Government had declared that they consider the question as one of confidence.

WRECK OF A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.

The French man-of-war Labourdonnais has been wrecked in a cyclone, off the coast of Madagascar. Twenty-two lives were lost.

THE PESHAWAR COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

As now arranged General Kinloch will take up the Peshawar Comand on April 1; the Senior Officer in the district commanding Allahabad until General Palmer arrives from Upper Burma.

LEAVE.

Mr. Wheatley, Superintendent, Dacca Division, Indian Telegraphs, takes nine months' leave shortly, Mr. Madge officiating.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Possman, Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, will probably succeed to the Directorship of that section when Mr. Finch becomes Director-in-Chief of the whole department.

THE BURMA-CHINA FRONTIER.

On the last mail-day the negotiations on the Burma-China Frontier question, which had been suspended at home for some little time, have been resumed. It is reported that the British authorities have shown a sudden and somewhat unexpected firmness.

MR. JUSTICE HILL.

The health of Mr. Justice Hill, Calcutta High Court Bench, has broken down. He will be compelled to proceed to England very shortly. A Civilian Judge will probably officiate, as it is inconvenient to appoint a member of the legal profession for a short period.

MILITARY PROMOTION BOARD.

The Government of India have sanctioned the assembly of the Promotion Board, consisting of three General officers, namely, Major-Generals Nairne, East, and H. S. Anderson, for the purpose of selecting Colonels on the Indian Service for promotion to the rank of Major-General and Lieutenant-Colonels for promotion to the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army by a supplementary selection. The board will meet at Ootacamund on the first of April, and will proceed thence to Poona and Simla.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE AMIR'S AGENT.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent has had an interview with Mr. Pyne, the Agent to the Amir, who appears thoroughly convinced that Abdul Rahman is sincere in his desire to avoid all cause of disagreement with the Government of India.

THE NORTHERN SHAN STATES.

Mr. Scott, Superintendent, Northern Shan States, has been touring nearly the whole of the cold weather in the country lying to the north-east of Mandalay. He is completing the work begun by Captain Daly in confirming British influence over the various petty States, which lie in the Upper Valley of Salween, and he has also gone a little further eastwards, though not venturing as far as the Mekong or Cambodia River.

THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala leaves for Europe, on the 11th instant, from Bombay, in the P. and O. steamer Thames, in which steamer special accommodation has been arranged. The whole party, including Colonel Massy, will not number more than eight. In the Maharaja's absence the administration of the State will be carried on by Sirdar Bhagat Singh, chief secretary.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE'S DURBAR.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite held a Durbar at the Canning College, Lucknow, on Monday, for the reception of the members of the ex-royal family of Oudh and general durbaris of the Lucknow division.

MR. THIRKELL WHITE.

Mr. Thirkell White who was to have succeeded Colonel Strover as Commissioner of Pegu arrived to-day at Rangoon from furlough, and will for the present be posted on special duty in the Secretariat.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 7.

Nawab Sarwar Jung was called on by the prosecution to-day to rebut the defence-evidence as to the alleged bad character of Gertrude Donnelley. The Nawab, however, swore, that he had heard that she was a woman of ill-fame during the time she resided at Lucknow. There was a perpetual attempt on the part of Mr. Rudra to bring in evidence in excess of that allowed by the magistrate, but the Court continually ruled against him. In cross-examination by Mr. Norton witness said that Medhi Hassan had before this case applied to prosecute him for libel in consequence of his letter to the Minister, which he had been compelled to write. If he had not been threatened he would have taken no steps. The Minister threatened to ruin witness even if it cost lakhs of rupees if his answer was not favourable to Mehdi Hassan. Witness had told the Minister that if he insisted on witness answering, his tenure of office would be short, as he could not speak anything but the truth. Mr. Rudra applied to have the court closed to the public when Mrs. Mehdi Hassan will be examined to-morrow. Mr. Bosanquet granted the application, admitting the press.

ADDRESS TO MR. JUSTICE TOTTENHAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

At the High Court to-day a large gathering of the bar and the legal profession presented an address to Mr. Justice Tottenham who is on the eve of retiring. He is to be entertained at a farewell dinner on Friday night.

THE JURY COMMISSION.

The Jury Commission sat again to-day. The proceedings are strictly private.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CALCUTTA is now enjoying perfect weather. The rain is a thing of the past, the mornings are delightfully fresh and cool, and the days not too warm.

THE total quantity of coffee and tea exported from Travancore during the year 1892 was 3,725 cwts. 43¾ lbs. of the former, and 7,491 cwts. of the latter, and the exports of coffee from Cochin during the same period amounted to 219,102 cwts.

LORD HAWKE'S team at Peshawur has scored its greatest Indian victory, beating the local eleven by an innings and more than three hundred runs. Peshawur should be proud of this, observes a Calcutta contemporary and had better send a challenge to the Bombay Parsis.

THE people of Jaffna having sounded the Government of Madras about the opening of a branch of the Bank of Madras in their town, have now passed a resolution at a public meeting, that it is desirable to apply to the National Bank of India to open a Jaffna branch.

MRS. BROWN POTTER is stated to have received a handsome offer of an engagement in Chicago during the exhibition; she declined it for fear of its interfering with her Indian tour.

DYNAMITE and vegetable poisons are being used by Ceylon villagers for the destruction of fish. The latter process means danger to the consumer, and both methods ought to be interdicted.

A EUROPEAN lady, driving in a *tica* gharry to the Sealdah Station, on Wednesday, had a narrow escape of her life. Her conveyance was run into by a tram-car at the junction of Wellesley and Dhurrumtollah Streets, and the horses both of the tram-car and the conveyance fell. The horses of the carriage, while on the ground, kicked about in such a manner that the vehicle turned over and smashed, the lady being cut about the head and severely hurt internally.

THE number of members in the Indian Army Temperance Association on March 1 was 20,111. This is the highest membership ever attained. The General Secretary has finished his tour through the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and during the present month will visit the branches of the Association in the Punjab.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 25th February were: for passengers, etc., Rs. 71,583, and for goods, *etc.*, Rs. 1,36,885, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 13,803, making altogether Rs. 2,22,271, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 264-9-9. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,87,496-12-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 223-3-4.

A COMPANY is being formed, with its head office at Hanoi and a branch office at Paris, to establish a cotton mill with ten thousand spindles. The capital is 900,000 francs.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to point out that the word "Kling," as commonly used in Singapore in reference to people from the Madras Presidency, is a misnomer, and in India itself is quite unknown. He also shows that the word is now not recognised in the *Government Gazette*, or official documents, the correct word Tamil being used. "Kling" is a mere corruption of the word "Telinga," and if it can be understood as meaning any race at all, should apply to the Telugus of the East Coast.

A CURIOUS story of "delay in transmission" is sent to the *Daily Graphic* by a correspondent. On the 25th of June, 1884, the writer posted a postcard addressed to Mr. Beetenson of Westminister. Though the missive was marked "immediate," it appears to have been in the "W" district office from that date till the 31st of January, 1893. Then it was accidentally discovered and forwarded, for some reason not explained, to the Kentish town office, where it was received on the 1st of February. Thence it was despatched, on the same day to Westminister, and on the 3rd it returned to the sender after an absence of just eight years and a-half.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ending 25th February was 201 against 215 and 198 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 60. There were 5 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 9 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 40. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from tetanus against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 79 and 14, respectively, against 87 and 19 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·4 per mille per annum, against 29·6, the mean of the last five years.

THE Royal Irish Fusiliers were inspected by Brigadier-General A. A. A. Kinlock, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, and the result of the inspection may be judged by the following remarks which the G. O. C. made to the battalion on parade on Saturday morning:—"Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the Royal Irish Fusiliers,—I have a very pleasant duty to perform in addressing you this morning, as in the course of my thirty odd years' experience of soldiering I have never come across a finer regiment than you are. Your physique is excellent, your drill is perfect, and your discipline leaves nothing to be desired. I am shortly leaving this command, and my greatest regret is in having to part with such a pattern regiment. A word as to your musketry. The returns show that you head the list in India, and I can only hope that in the hands of my successor you will continue to show the benefits of the careful instruction you are receiving." The G. O. C. here bade adieu to the regiment, and it was evident to the assembled bystanders, of whom there were a great number, that he was much affected.

AT a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council held on the 8th instant, the Senior Unofficial Member (Hon. C. P. Chater) gave notice of a series of questions relating to the recent defalcations by the Treasury Clerk Alves (who, it may be mentioned, has not yet been arrested), one of the questions being:—'When were the defalcations first discovered, and when were any steps taken for the arrest of the defaulter; is it a fact as stated in the newspapers that Alves was allowed time during which he was able to make away with the books and accounts incriminating him and to escape from the Colony?' The representative of the Chamber of Commerce (Hon. T. H. Whitehead) gave notice of the following question on the same subject:—'Will the Government appoint a commission, composed in the main of persons unconnected with the Government service, to investigate and report publicly on the management of the Treasury department and on the circumstances connected with A. F. Alves' defalcations?'

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, with commendable chivalry, writes in defence of the Queen of Hawaii, who has been so unceremoniously deposed by Yankee speculators. He does not pretend to know much about recent occurrenses in the Sandwich isles, but when, he observes, ill-informed people write of Queen Liliuokalani as if she were some barbarian Princess, and venture upon what is meant for pleasantry over the particulars of her dignified protest against the rebellion, and of her last efforts to check it, dressed in her robes of State, with the coronet on her head, it is well to remark that a more refined, graceful Christian lady does not live than the Hawaiian Sovereign. Those who had the honour of meeting her Majesty in England, at the time of the Royal Jubilee, will not need to be told this. Neither will any English traveller want the information if, in the course of his wanderings, he has visited the Sandwich Island, and shared the distinction of Queen Liliuokalani's gracious hospitality. But if there be any who regard violent and selfish policies as more excusable when perpetrated against half-enlightened and heathenish people, let that view of the matter be summarily dismissed as regards Hawaii. Queen Liliuokalani is as real and true a Royal Lady in spirit and education as the Courts of Europe could furnish. She is as much, and as solemnly, the rightful Sovereign of the Sandwich Islands as any Monarch in Europe of his dominions. This armed coercion of herself and her people, and the act of retirement forcibly wrung from her, must find very different and very much better pleas to justify them than any which have yet been made public.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

EXTRA DAY.

A FITTING finale for the Bombay Meeting of 1893 was the extra day's racing held yesterday afternoon. The sport was of an exceedingly interesting character, and the attendance, though not large, was quite respectable. Before going into the details of the sport, we must pay our tribute of praise to Captain Ross, who, besides the onerous duties of starter, undertook the rather unsatisfactory role of local honorary secretary. It was due to his *savoir faire* and charming affability that the ordinaries were so well attended, and that the lotteries filled so well. He worked hard and *con amore*, and he is beyond question the most popular official of the Turf Club. As a starter he is not quite equal to Captain Hanwell, but he is far and away ahead of the professional, who used to bungle matters here about a lustrum ago. A word of praise is also due to Mr. Pallonjee, to whose self-devotion to duty, and wonderful knowledge of detail much of the success of the meeting is due. The card provided for the extra day was interesting to a degree. Five events were numbered on it, and in none of the races were the acceptances less than six, and in three, the fields were so large that the place money was secured on 1-2-3. The metallicians, however, were extremely shy, and the odds throughout the afternoon were scarcely worth taking. Two and sometimes three favourites were installed in each race, and the "talent" were never very much in hand. The ball was opened by the race for the Novice Stakes, for which the nine coloured on the card stripped. Nesaud was the public favourite, and he never once left the issue in doubt. Two outsiders, Manilla and Sydney, secured places. The Arab Selling Race attracted a very distinguished field of eight, of whom that very disappointing horse Dick Turpin was supposed to be the pride. True Blue and Alert were also fancied, and Barnum was heavily backed at evens for a place. The favourite was out of the hunt from the start; Alert, True Blue, and Barnum were the only horses in the race, and finished in the order named. Had Barnum not been blocked at the three-furlong post, we would probably have a different tale to tell. Alert had very little the better of True Blue, but for all that he found no buyer. The public made Rangoon a favourite for the Pony Handicap, but the *cognoscenti* gave the race to Gazee. Success was fancied by his stable, and won with a stone in hand from Mr. Framjee's best. The Galloway Handicap was a good betting race; Bracelet and Speed of Thought were about equal favourites, but just before the starting bell rang, a rush was made on Black Brunswicker, whose price improved from 2s to evens. Gibbs pushed the country-bred into the forefront from the start, and in the straight increased his advantage and won easily, with the two favourites some distance behind. The day's proceedings wound up with a three-furlong scurry, which Gibbs also won on Russian, beating nine new ones, whom the public did not know, and thus ended the most successful meeting that has been held in Bombay for a decade at least. The following are the details:—

FIRST RACE.—"Novice Stakes," Rs. 199. Distance—¼ mile. For all Arabs, maidens of the day, landed after 1st August, 1892. W. 1. raised 1st. Galloways allowed 7lbs.

Mr Abdool Rahman Esau's b a g Nesaud, 9st 10lbs. Gibbs... 1
Mr Jovad bin Mahomed's b a g Manilla, 9st 6lbs, Mahomed. 2
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee's g a g Sidney, 9st 6lbs, C B Mahomed 3
Mr Salley Junghi's b a h Nusrat, 10st, Captain Ross 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Hasman, 9st 13lbs, Joacoo 0
Mr Salley Mouh's g a g Dictator, 9st 10lbs Salley 0
Mr Wilmer's b a g Suez, 9st 6lbs, Oomer 0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a h Akbar, 8st 13lbs, Chhugan..... 0
Aga Z Shah's g a g Telegraph, 8st 6lbs, Ebrahim 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Nesaud; 3 to 1 against Telegraph and Suez; 4 to 1 against Nusrat, Hasman, and Dictator; and 8 to 1 against the rest.

Major Bloomfield, who had temporary charge of the flag, after a little trouble got them away together. Suez made play to Telegraph, with all the rest up. At the three-furlong post Nesaud was sent to the front, and never being headed won easily by three lengths from Manilla; one length between second and third. Time—55 secs.

SECOND RACE—"Arab Selling Race." Rs. 350. For all Arabs. Distance—1 mile. If entered to be sold for Rs. 2,500 to carry 10st. 7lbs. 5lbs. for every Rs. 250 down to Rs. 750. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Galloways 5lbs. Horses landed since 1st August, 1892, allowed 5lbs.

Mr H E A W's ch a h Alert, Rs 1,500 9st 11b, A Wahed 1
H H Aga Khan's g a h True Blue, Rs 1,250 8st 3lbs, Gibbs 2
Aga Coochuk Shah's b a h Barnum, Rs. 1,250, 8st 3lbs, C B Mahomed 3
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Dick Turpin, Rs. 1,250, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim 0
Captain Fowle's b a h Amnesty, Rs 1,000 8st 5lbs, Native..... 0
Mr Newton's b a gal Saturday, Rs. 1,000 8st, Chhugan 0
Sheik Sulliman's g a h Shamsheer, Rs. 1,000 7st 12lbs, Oomer 0
Mr Robert's b a gal Imperator, Rs. 1,000, 7st 7lbs, Noor Mahomed 0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Dick Turpin and True Blue; 2 to 1 against Alert; 3 to 1 against Amnesty and Barnum; 5 to 1 against Saturday and Imperator; and 8 to 1 against Shamsheer.

They were let off at the first attempt, True Blue and Amnesty led the field a cracker for a furlong when Alert joined the leaders, and this order was maintained to the bend, where Barnum came up on the outside, and a race ensued between the three, but Alert answering the call of his jockey gamely won comfortably by a length; only half a length divided True Blue from Barnum. Time—1 min. and 53⅕ secs.

THIRD RACE.—"Pony Handicap."—13-2 and under. Rs. 350. 7 furlongs.

Aga Jungee Shah's b a p Success, 9st. Pillajl 1
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Gazee, 8st 12lb, Ebrahim 2
Mr Cooverjee Ardashir's b a p Rangoon, 9st 7lbs, C B Mahomed 3
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Kaitan, 8st 2lbs, Gibbs 0
Mr Clark's b a p Superiority, 7st 12lbs, Kunvoodin. 0
Mr S A W's g a p Rosy Morn, 7st, Native 0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Rangoon and Gazee; 2 to 1 against Kaitan; 3 to 1 against Superiority and Success; and 4 to 1 against Rosy Morn.

Rangoon was quickest on his legs with Framjee's pair in attendance. They then raced in a bunch to the straight, where Hamdani and Success passed the leaders, and the latter coming away won easily by two lengths; there was the same distance between the second and third. Time—1 min. and 39 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"Galloways' Race," Rs. 350. 14 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs., C.B.'s allowed 10lbs. W. I. Winners, including Handicaps: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; three times or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of Rs, 1,000 added money 1st extra, for each such race won. Maidens allowed 5lbs.; of the day, 3lbs. extra. Horses landed after 1st August, 1892, allowed 6lbs. Entrance Rs. 15. Distance—1 mile.

Mr W Warner's bk ch geld Black Brunswicker, 8st 12lbs, Gibbs 1
Capt Hanwell's b a gal Bracelet, 10st 9lbs, Captain Ross ... 2
Aga Moochool Shah's g a gal Speed of Thought, 10st 2lbs, Ebrahim 3
Aga Z Shah's g a gal Governor 10st 6lbs, Aga S Shah 0
Capt Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, 10st 3lbs. 0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a gal Behram, 9st 4lbs, Chhugan.. 0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Bracelet and Speed of Thought; 2 to 1 on Black Brunswicker; 3 to 1 against Governor; and 4 to 1 against Behram.

Governor and the country-bred got away first, the favourites being last. But the field soon closed up, and a pretty race was run, till turning into the straight Gibbs gave the Black his head and won cleverly by a head. There was only an interval of half a length between the favourites. Time—1 min. and 57 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"Three-Furlong Scurry." Rs. 199. For all Arab Galloways 13-3 and under, landed since 1st August, 1892. Above height to carry 10st. 7lbs., W. I. Winner of Melton Stake 12lbs. extra.

Mr Hassan bin Budder's o a gal Russian, 10st 7lbs, Gibbs ... 1
Aga Z Shah's b a p G G, 10st 7lbs, Capt Ross 2
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Suez, 10st 7lbs. Capt Braid ... 3
Sheik Sulliman's b a p Jack the Ripper, 10st 4lbs, Mahomed Hosseln 0
Mr Frankland's g a gal Perfection, 10st 11b, Native 0
Mr M Bushari's b a p Nianza, 9st 9lbs, Ebrahim 0
Mr S A W's g a p Samshed 9st 9lbs, Mahomed 0
Mr Robert's b a p Furhan, 9st 9lbs, Abdool Rahman 0
Mr Usoof Advance's b a p Mailboat, 9st 6lbs, Salley 0
Mr H E A W's g a p Cummer, 8st 8lbs, A Wahed 0

Betting: 1½ to 1 against Russian and G. G.; 2 to 1 against Cummer and Nianza; 4 to 1 against Furhan, Mailboat, and Jack the Ripper; and 6 to 1 against the rest.

Suez gave a good deal of trouble at the post but at the third atempt they were sent on their journey on fairly equal terms. Gibbs on Russian made the running and won hands down from G. G. Time—43 secs.

The police arrangements by Superintendent Cobb were throughout the meeting of the most satisfactory kind, and the owners of carriages were enabled to get away without trouble and in no confusion. Mr. P. Ruttonjee did his duty as official time-keeper in a very able manner.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE ISRAELITE SCHOOL.

THE distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association took place yesterday afternoon in the school premises, at Khaddack, near Khoja Mohalla. His Excellency Lord Harris presided; and her Excellency Lady Harris kindly distributed the prizes. The function took place in a spacious hall on the first floor of the school-building. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the floor as well as the staircase leading to the hall were covered with red cloth. Flags and banners were hung in front of the school building, which looked to a great advantage. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, who began to arrive at 4 o'clock and were received by Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. H. Samuel, president of the Israelite School, and other leading members of the Beni-Israel community. The hall was quite crowded by 5 o'clock. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, accompanied by Lieutenant Gabs and Ressaldar Syedullakhan, Native A.-D.-C., arrived exactly at 5-5 p.m., and were received by Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Selim Solomon. Amongst those present were: Messrs Solomon David Sassoon, Selim Solomon, James Douglas, Sassoon J. David, Silas Sassoon, E. Moses, S. M. Moses, J. E. Jeddah, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. K. R. Vicaji, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanji Seervai, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Nana Moroji, Ellapa Balla'am, Currimbhoy Ebbrahim, Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Rev. J. H. Lord, &c.

The proceedings commenced with the girls of the school singing a Hebrew song "Boruch Habo," followed by an English song, "The Jubilee," which was sung to the accompaniment of a piano, played upon by the lady-teacher, and elicited loud applause.

Mr. Haeem Samuel, president of the Israelite School, then read the report, which ran as follows:—

Four years have elapsed since the last prize-distribution took place, when his Excellency Lord Reay was pleased to preside, and Lady Reay was kind enough to distribute the prizes to the students of this institution. This was certainly a great incident in the annals of the history of the Israelite school, and will be gratefully remembered by the present and future generations of Beni-Israel. Before we cast a retrospective glance on the progress of education among the Beni-Israel, we must first of all gratefully acknowledge that the liberal assistance given by the Anglo-Jewish Association to the Israelite school has given a great impetus to education in the Beni-Israel community, as may be seen from the results during the years under review. We are glad to announce that Messrs. Abraham Hyams and Samuel Jacob Shirkolkar took the degree of L. M. & S. in the year 1889, while in subsequent years Messrs. Ezra Reuben Nowgawkar and Abraham Aaron Kehimkar took the degree of LL.B., Mr. Samuel Abaji Penkar the degree of L. C. E., and Mr. Moses Aaron Kehimkar the degree of B. A. It thus appears that the Beni-Israel community is being awakened from the long and deep intellectual slumber into which it had fallen for years together. We congratulate the gentlemen who obtained their degrees, and earnestly hope that the example set by them will be followed by many other promising Beni-Israel youths in years to come, as it must be, if they at all wish to keep pace with modern progress and the keen intellectual competition going on at present in the world. We are also glad to state that the two standards (sixth and seventh), which were wanting to complete the secondary education, have been added to the institution, in spite of many difficulties thrown in the way, and thus the want, long felt by the Beni-Israel children, has been supplied, and now they may avail themselves of this institution and complete their education as far as the matriculation standard. It is most gratifying to state that our efforts to establish the higher standards have been to a certain degree rewarded. Two students, Joseph Hyams Kehimkar and Abraham Ezekiel Tulkar, were sent up from this school for the first time for the matriculation examination in November last, and both of them have successfully passed. It is, however, to be regretted that many of the Beni-Israel students have to give up their course of education on account of their straitened circumstances before they come to the higher standards, and this is the more regrettable, as they include some very intelligent and promising young men. As regards the working of the school, the following report of the Educational Inspector will speak for itself:—"The English department, which was examined in all the subjects last year, was only inspected this year, and it was found doing very fairly on the whole. The mathematics of standard VI. was good, and the English reading of both prose and poetry satisfactory. In standard V., one of the two sums in arithmetic was done correctly by all, and the knowledge of History was also fair; but the explanation of both prose and poetry was defective. The arithmetic of standard IV. was very fair, and translation into English good; but more attention is required to parsing and explanation. The copy-books were well written and neatly kept. In the lower standards the English reading and translation into Marathi of standard III. was very good; but the boys did not give full answers in history. In standards II. and I. most of the subjects were well taught. A detailed examination of the vernacular portion of the school was held, and the work of both boys and girls, especially the latter, was very satisfactory. It is certainly most creditable to the school that the results of the girls should be cent. per cent. The infant classes are taught all the particulars specified in the standard; explanation and parsing of standard III. (boys), and explanation and Modi-writing of standards III. and IV. (girls), were, however, not quite up to mark. I am much pleased with the singing and needle-work of the girls, as also the gymnastic performances of the boys. Drawing is also taught in the school, and several good specimens of it were shown. Two boys were sent up for the recent matriculation examination, and both passed. This is certainly creditable to the school. For the first and second grade arts examinations also boys appear from this school and pass every year. The present accommodation, however, is not quite sufficient, and steps are being taken to raise funds for a new building. The registers and records were well kept, and the discipline and management of the school satisfactory. I am very glad to remark here that the present condition of the schools is due to the untiring zeal and earnestness of the president, Mr. Haeem Samuel, who, though advanced in age, possesses remarkable energy and activity." (Sd.) B. R. SAHASRABUDHE, Acting Educational Inspector, C. D. The satisfactory result of the school, as reported by the Educational Inspector, reflects much credit upon Mr. Sundar Vishvanath Trilokekar, the head-master of the school, and his assistants, who will be stimulated to work with greater energy in future. The Israelite school consists of three branches, *viz.*, vernacular for girls, vernacular for boys, and Anglo-Vernacular for both; and is attended by 300 children, of whom 200 are boys and 100 girls. The peculiar feature of the Israelite school is that Hebrew is taught to both boys and girls of the three branches, from the lowest to the highest class, in addition to the subjects laid down in educational standards, while sewing and singing are taught to girls by a European lady. A drawing-class is attached to the school, and is held for an hour in the morning during five days a week. In connection with this class we may mention that ten students have passed their first grade examination in art, while three have passed each in three heads and one in two heads out of four in the second grade of art. A gymnasium is also attached to the school, with a gymnastic master to look after the physical education of the boys. As regards the progress of female education in the Beni-Israel community, it is to be remarked that there are at present eleven girls in the Anglo-Vernacular branch, of whom one is in the seventh standard preparing for the matriculation, two in the sixth, one in the fifth, and the remaining seven are in the lower standards. From this it will be seen that education is being diffused among the Beni-Israel girls, who, before the establishment of the school, were unable even to read or write their own vernacular. But now they receive English education as far as the matriculation standard. This certainly marks an important epoch in the progress of female education among the Beni-Israel community, which was, until recently, one of the most backward communities in India, and we sanguinely hope that in course of time these girls will qualify themselves to take charge of their *Alma Mater* when they have finished their course of education. The Israelite school has, during the last twelve years, done quiet but steady work, and has proved not only a great success, but an inestimable boon to the poorer class of the Beni-Israel community, and the sound work it has been doing has been more than once testified to, and favourably reported upon, by the Government educational inspectors. Moreover, several of the boys, educated in this school, have succeeded in obtaining employment in Government and mercantile offices, while others are honestly earning their bread in mechanical occupations. The expenditure is more than the income, and this is owing to the increase of the school rent. It was originally Rs. 50 per month, but it has from time to time been considerably raised, and now stands at no less a sum than Rs. 125 per month, and is likely to be still further increased. It may easily be imagined that this item of rent is a very serious drain on the limited income and resources of the institution, and will materially cripple the useful work which is being done at present, unless a building of its own is provided. The necessity for such a building was brought to the notice of the wealthy and philanthropic Jews in Europe, but it is to be regretted that their answer was disappointing, as they said that all assistance to educational institutions in India should be sought for locally, and that they wished to spend their riches without distinction of caste or creed for the benefit of the children of the land in which they acquired them. The necessity for a school-building was also represented to the Anglo-Jewish Association of London, who very generously took up the matter and promised to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards a Building Fund. Sir Albert Sassoon has promised to give Rs. 5,000, Mr. Silas E. Sassoon to subscribe Rs. 1,000, and we trust that others will follow them with similar liberality. The proposed building and site are estimated to cost between sixty and seventy thousand rupees, as it must be situated in, or in proximity to, the quarter inhabited by the Beni-Israel community, and a commodious house will be required to meet the growing wants of the school and afford accommodation to the increasing number of pupils who wish to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the institution. In spite of the large rent paid for the present premises, they are inconvenient and insanitary, and not altogether suitable for the purposes for which they are used. If the school is so fortunate as to have a building of its own, a large sum will be saved every month, which now goes in the shape of house-rent, but will then be utilized for the general improvement of the institution. Under the above circumstances, an earnest and urgent appeal is hereby made to the generous public for contributions towards the *school building fund*. Considering the noble cause on behalf of which this appeal is made, it is earnestly hoped that the Public will generously respond to the same and give their sympathy and support to an institution, which, during the past twelve years, has been doing a great amount of useful though unostentatious work in providing education for the children of a community which is still very backward in this respect. In conclusion, we beg to offer our best thanks for the support which the institution has hitherto received from the Anglo-Jewish Association, the Government of Bombay, and the Sassoon family. We gratefully acknowledge the good results of the visit of Lord and Lady Reay, which proved every beneficial to the school in many ways: it was in consequence of their visit that Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy presented a piano to the school, and we thank Mr. Noor Mahomed for the gift. We also acknowledge with thanks the donation of Rs. 200 from His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda; Rs. 50 from General Worgan, R. A., from England; Rs. 50 from Nawab Moulvi Chiragalli, of Hyderabad, Deccan, who honoured the school with his visit; one silver cup from Mr. Ardasir Sorabjee Dustoor Comodina in 1889, for presentation to the most advanced girl in the school; Rs. 100 from Mr. Edward Sassoon on his visit to India in 1891, and 5 volumes of the History of the Jews by Professor H. Graetz from Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons. We offer our best thanks to Dr. Hyams, who kindly taught, without any remuneration, history for an hour every day for two consecutive years. We gratefully acknowledge the timely gifts of Rs. 100 from Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.; Rs. 150 from Mrs. Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Manockjee Petit; and Rs. 100 from Mr. Shalom Isaac Sogawkar, for distributing prizes and meeting the expenses for the same.

After the report had been read, the girls and boys of the school went through a programme of English, Hebrew, and Marathi songs and recitations, which were greatly appreciated by the audience and reflected credit on the children themselves, and those who were responsible for their training. Two girls of the higher standard made speeches upon the needs of the school and the blessings of education. These interesting speeches quite delighted the audience.

Her Excellency Lady Harris next distributed the prizes to the successful boy and girl students of the school.

His Excellency Lord Harris then addressed the assembly. His Excellency said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sure that, on your behalf, I may congratulate the young ladies and gentlemen, who have been successful and have obtained prizes and rewards to-day, and wish success, on some future occasion, to those who have not won prizes on this occasion. (Cheers.) I observe that some stress has been laid in the report, upon my predecessor's visit to this Institution some four years ago upon a similar occasion; and the visit has been specially noticed as having proved very beneficial to the Institution. I should be sincerely glad if my visit this evening should be equally beneficial to this Institution—(applause)—but I cannot help thinking that if there is any successful result from the publication of this report, it will be due not to the fact that the Governor of Bombay was present at the distribution of prizes, but to the fact, as the report shows, that this Institution has been doing good work during the last four years. The Institution has been successful not only in the opinion of those in this country whose business it is to inspect schools, but has been successful in the eyes of the parent Institution—the Anglo-Jewish Institution in England. I believe that your own efforts have been so far successful, and will be still more successful in future, and which, I hope, are far more likely to lead to the support of the general public and to the appreciation of the discriminating public than the casual visit of this or that official. I am sure you will at the same time understand that I do not suggest for a moment that it is not a pleasure to me to pay a visit to this Institution to-day. I consider that it is a great pleasure to be present here this evening. It is not the first occasion on which I have made acquaintance with the Jewish community. Some ten or twelve years ago, when Lady Harris and I were travelling in the Madras Presidency, we paid a visit to the Jewish settlement in Cochin, where the most beautiful tropical sceneries are to be found, and this is the second occasion of my visit to the Jewish community in India. Apart from the fact that it is one's business to make the acquaintance of the several communities in the Bombay Presidency, I may say that I, being a descendant of soldiers, have a pleasure in making the acquaintance of a community, who, during the whole of this century and even before this century, have supplied many gallant and loyal soldiers to the British Army in India. (Applause.) I trust, although I do not observe it in the report this year, but it has been mentioned in the previous reports, that this community still continues to supply recruits to the Indian Army, and also men who have attained distinction and position in that particular profession. As regards the work that has been done during the last four years it is obvious from the second paragraph in the report that the Institution is sending young men out into the world with a higher grade of education than was previously done. That, I understand, has been secured mainly by the addition of the two standards which were wanting to complete the secondary education. We now see the satisfactory result. As mentioned in the second paragraph, there are names to be found of gentlemen who have obtained the University degrees. Although I can hardly expect, still I may express a hope that the success which was obtained by those who went up for the Matriculation Examination may be continued in future years. The proportion would be rather extraordinary, but since you have done it in the first year, you will be as successful in future in passing all the boys you send up. It is justifiable for me to hope that you will be as successful in future years, although it is rather unreasonable that I should expect you would be. (Applause.) I may congratulate you most heartily on the fact mentioned in the report of the Educational Inspector, and still more congratulate you as regards the education of your girls. I see those remarks upon the fact that in every case, amongst the girls, in every standard, all the students have passed the examination. This is a most gratifying result of the efforts of those who have their education in hand, and they are to be heartily congratulated. In the course of the report, Mr. Haeem Samuel was so modest as to ask the company present to allow him not to read out the paragraph which referred to himself. I imagine that the company present will be glad to hear that the Anglo-Jewish Association at home especially refers to the labours of Mr. Samuel in that part of the Association's report which referred to the work of the Bombay Institution. It must be distinctly satisfactory to him, and to those who have the interests of this Institution at heart. That the Association at home has recorded its opinion that their council of education had made full enquiry into the state of the school, which was very satisfactory. This reflects great credit on Mr. Haeem Samuel, which must be equally satisfactory—(applause)—to him and to those to whose efforts the success of the school is due during recent years. The only other point I intend referring to is the subject of the new school-house. I can quite realise the justness of your wish to find a school-house in some other quarter than this crowded locality, surrounded by a very busy neighbourhood, which would distract the attention of the pupils. The subject has been very carefully considered, and you decide that you should find premises for your school in the immediate neighbourhood of that part of the city which is occupied by the Beni-Israel community. To place the school-house in a less crowded part will thus, on sanitary grounds, be undoubtedly preferable. If it is possible for your children to go a long distance to attend the school, it would be better for their health that the school-building should be in a good locality. I have no doubt that you have come to the right conclusion that it is essential that the house, when acquired, should be in the immediate neighbourhood of the Beni-Israel quarters. I hope that your efforts which have been so successful during recent years will have the effect of procuring considerable pecuniary assistance to the object, which you so reasonably have at heart. I can assure you that you have my sincere good

Mr. Aquino, after good service, have gone to Madras and Poona respectively. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in finding competent teachers to fill these vacant posts, but the committee are glad to welcome Messrs. Sinclair and Dilby at Byculla, and Mrs. Morris for temporary help, in the Fort School. The committee have resolved to make another step towards increasing the efficiency of the staff by engaging the services of a trained lady-teacher from home to take charge of the Girls' Department of the John Connon School. Enquiries are now being made with a view to finding a lady at once qualified and willing to undertake work in India, and it is hoped that before many months are over this project will be realised. The committee feel that this step, which is in some sense a new departure, should add materially to the usefulness and popularity of the school, and that it is likely, therfore, to be justified by success. In conclusion, the committee would heartily and gratefully acknowledge their deep obligation to Mr. and Mrs. MoDonald for the vigilance and devotion with which as ever they have superintended and led the work of the school. In thanking them and the whole staff of their assistants, particularly Mrs. Engel, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, and Mr. Bhore, they would express their sense of the difficulties which, of late, have often had to be overcome. Conditions have not always been favourable to thorough educational work. Resignation and illness of some teachers have thrown upon the remainder an amount of labour which it was almost impossible to overtake to their own satisfaction. And that the schools have held their own and secured results of the best kind is due entirely to the loyalty and steadiness with which the teachers have taken up a difficult task. Something has been done during the past year to improve the position of teachers, and the committee would gladly do more if it were possible. They would ask them once more to take up the work they have already faithfully been doing—work, the importance of which it were difficult to overestimate—and to bring to it yet new vigour and a fresh sense of responsibility, that, by the blessing of God, the future may show even better results than the past. Our old friends Mr. Pedraza and Mr. Schmuck have not abated their zeal and have well earned our thanks.

Mr. Conder said he had great pleasure in moving the adoption of the report. It covered a period of two years, and all who knew anything of the working of the schools would agree with him in thinking that it was a faithful representation of the work that had been done. Many and unexpected difficulties had arisen during the period under report, but it was to be remarked that they had even more than held their own. (Cheers.) Mr. Conder did not wish to take up longer time, but he must express the thanks of the committee to Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald for the conscientious discharge of their duties. Their services were beyond all praise; and Mr. Conder thought that, in passing a vote of thanks to them they would be only doing what was due to Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald for their zeal and labour in maintaining the usefulness of the schools; and Mr. Conder would add the names of those who are assisting them. They must all sympathise with Mrs. Engle, whom ill-health had compelled to retire, but whom a period of rest would, it was to be hoped, recruit.

Mr. Hugh Rowbotham seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The children then went through several songs and recitations which were well received and loudly applauded.

Mrs. Arnott then distributed prizes to the following boys and girls, each of them being warmly cheered as they carried away the prizes.

Medalists, 1891.—W. Pearson, Roland Lenahan, May Pearson, Ada Fox. Medalists, 1892.—Charles Slater, Kassinath Laud, Margaret M. Evans, and Ethel Crage.

Prize-Winners, Boys.—George Christopher, Fred. Reid, Henry Glover, Joseph D'Costa, Elias Ezra, Bertie Hallums, David Christie, Thomas Goolrad, James Barclay, W. Guest, Henry Marsland, Norman Elliot, Fred. Maine, E. Joynt, Kaikhosru Taleyarkhan, Edgar Jolley, Alan West, Harold King, Robert Elliot, and Edmond King. Girls.—Margaret Evans, Manekbai F. Cama, Ethel Crage, Angelica Rodrigues, Ella Payne, Leonie de Souza, Marion Rushworth, Esther Pearson, Rose Dixon, Rachel Aaron, Evelyn West, Evelyn Stephens, Aurora Nazareth, Bonu Wacha, Winifred Fernandez, Ruby Elliot, and Maud Thorne.

The chairman, Dr. Arnott, in addressing the meeting, said: I am sure we have all been much interested by what we have seen this afternoon, and are satisfied that the Scottish Schools, under the able administration of Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, are fulfilling the hopes of those who founded them more than 25 years ago. They were founded, as you know, for the purpose of affording to Europeans resident in Bombay, and especially Scotchmen, a means of giving to their children a sound practical education similar to what is obtainable in Scotland. And although other institutions have since arisen, and are doing good work, the continued success of the Scottish Schools is the best tribute to the wisdom and foresight of those who founded the Schools and to the very capable management of Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald. The meeting which in 1866 decided to found the Scottish Schools was presided over by that great scholar and good man the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, whose name is perpetuated in Bombay by that beautiful College at Chaupati, the Wilson College—all honour to Dr. Wilson and those who were associated with him in founding the schools. But there is another name perhaps even more closely connected with the success of the schools which should not be forgotten to-day—I mean the late loved and revered Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. Dr. Duncan Macpherson, to whose efforts a large share of the credit is due of raising the considerable sum of money required to purchase the large and airy house in which the school is now located at Byculla, and who also collected the funds to build the handsome Fort school, which bears the name and commemorates the services to Bombay of the genial and learned John Connon, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Rev. Dr. Macpherson had an able coadjutor in the Rev. Mr. Boyd, and they were supported by an enthusiastic committee. These gentlemen have been succeeded by others equally zealous, and we see the result of their labours in the successful meeting this evening, and the happy, intelligent, bright faces of the children before us. It is very fortunate that Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald have been so long spared in health, for their services have been invaluable. (Cheers.) The schools have been conducted as far as possible on the lines of the old parochial schools in Scotland, which did so much for our country, and one important feature has been that both boys and girls have been taught in the same class, a system which we believe is productive of excellent results. (Applause) The best proof of this is the success the children have had at the University examinations, and especially the success of the girls. A girl is this year first out of 3,000 candidates at the Matriculation examination, and that girl, Maggie Evans, belongs to the Scottish School's. (Cheers.) It is, I am sure, a source of much gratification to the committee and to all interested in the schools to find that they are as prosperous and successful to-day as they have ever been, and to know that the Educational Inspector, C. D., Mr. T. B. Kirkham, is able to report thus: "These schools always strike me as remarkable for sound and methodical teaching; and for a certain wholesomeness of tone which makes them very pleasant to inspect." From the history of the schools we know that in the past there has been constant progress. I remember the school in a hired house in the Fort, then the Byculla school was rented, and finally purchased, then the Fort School was built, and later there was considerable expenditure on improvements at Byculla and now it is proposed at some expense to bring out a thoroughly trained lady teacher from home. I think, I may say, that however prosperous the school has been in the past the Committee, backed by the Scotch community and others interested, are determined that the work and prosperity in the future shall be equally good. And now, boys and girls, we have all exceedingly enjoyed the songs you have been so kind as to sing to us. It is always at these schools very pleasant to hear our national songs sung as Mr. MacDonald has taught you to sing them. I congratulate you on the good work you have done during the past year and the good appearance you have made to-day. Knowing the honourable position to which many boys and girls from these schools have reached, you will, I am sure, try to do equally well. Mr. MacDonald teaches you to do thorough work in school, and not merely to get through books but to understand them, and in your future life you must try to be as thorough. All of you are not equally gifted. But perseverance and determination to succeed are better than mere smartness, but at all events you can all try to do good work in the world, and to let your influence be on the side of whatsoever things are honest and pure, and lovely and of good report, and thus in whatever position in life you are placed you will be an honour and credit to the Scottish Schools of Bombay, and to your kind friends, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, and their assistants. (Applause).

Dr. D. MacDonald said he had been asked to do a mere formality, that is to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman, which he did with the greatest pleasure. (Cheers.) The committee and the honorary secretaries had always made it a point to get a gentleman of high position to preside at their meetings for prize-distribution. On the present occasion, it was peculiarly fitting that the prize-distribution of a Scottish institution like this should be presided over by one who was proud to be called a Scotchman. (Cheers.) Dr. MacDonald was sure every one would join him in according a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Arnott for presiding, and to Mrs. Arnott for distributing the prizes. (Load applause.)

The Hon. H. M. Birdwood, in seconding the vote of thanks to the chairman, said that he had much pleasure in doing so, not because any words of his were needed to recommend such a vote to their hearty acceptance, but because he believed that, in an assembly of Scotchmen an impression prevailed that such a vote was not quite legally valid unless it was seconded. (Laughter and cheers.) They were all much indebted to Dr. Arnott for his able conduct in the chair. And they would all admit that he had been most successfully seconded by Mrs. Arnott, who had really performed the most important part of the evening's duties. (Cheers.) He knew, therefore, that the thanks of the meeting would be voted to Dr. and Mrs. Arnott with acclamation by all present, including the boys and girls. (Applause.)

In response to Mr. Conder, the children joyously gave three cheers for Dr. and Mrs. Arnott, and three more for Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, and the proceedings then concluded.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MARCH 2.

THE Regimental Branch of the A. T. A., headed by its president, Lt. and Qr.-Mr. A. McDermot, got up a very bright and thoroughly successful concert in aid of the "Soldiers and Sailor Families' Association," in the Regimental Theatre, last night. Mrs. McDermot surely must have a fairy wand in her possession, judging by the entire transformation which she contrived to effect in the theatre. The stage appeared as a most elegantly-got-up music-room, and the auditorium was made to look quite handsome and bright; even the offensive kit-shelves disappearing under her magic touch only to reappear as ornamental brackets, artistically draped, and laden with moss and flowers. The bright appearance of the room and its crowded seats all inspired the singers most agreeably, each and all singing in their very best style. Mr. Birkby, bandmaster of the Cheshire Regiment, conducted the excellent string band, which played selections during the evening, and also aided the effect of several of the songs by his violin obligatos. Sergeant Savage played nearly all the accompaniments. There were only two instrumental pieces in the programme, and both were excellent. A Zither solo by Mr. Massolles, and a duet, flute, and clarionet, by Bandsman Skilton and Drummer Drake. A duet, "Friendship," sung by Captain Taylor and Mrs. Napier was very well received as were Captain Taylor's solos "My love is come," and "Sweet have the roses:" Captain Taylor is not only an accomplished singer, but also possesses a tenor voice of great sweetness and power. Colour-Sergeant McGarvel's fine bass voice sounded to advantage in the songs he selected to sing, "The Holy Friar" and "'Tween Decks." Mrs. Grove's songs "The Gift" and "Sunshine and Rain," were received with great applause and repeated encores. Miss Prust's songs were both excellent, "Sing Sweet Bird" and "Beauty's Eyes." The former particularly caused quite a furore. Miss Prust yielded to very persistent encores to both her songs, singing "Comin' thro' the Rye" and "Robin Adair" in a way that charmed her audience entirely. Mrs. Rix contributed two songs, "Fiddle and I" and "Estudiantina," repeating a portion of the latter song in a response to a not-to-be-denied encore. Surgeon-Captain Donegan, as usual, brought down the house with his comic songs. All his accompaniments were played by Mrs. Haughton. His own version of "The Old Brigade," and a song full of telling topical hits, which he had written for the occasion. His last song, "The Rebel Boys of Wexford," was splendid. Tommy, I think, hardly understood its point—the evils of drink, and rather feared its rebellious tone. I fear Belgaum has had its last opportunity of hearing Surgeon-Captain Donegan's singing. He is very shortly leaving the station, having been transferred to Bangalore.

ST. GEORGE'S GOLD MEDAL AND HANDICAP.

THE competition for the St. George's Gold Medal and the Handicap, played for at the same time, took place on Wednesday and Thursday. Twenty-nine entered on the first day. Dr. MacDonald led with a round of 42, closely followed by Mr. W. G. Page, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, and Dr. Fooks, each with 43, and Mr. Stiven and Mr. Spratt, each with 44. On the second day Mr. Page, Dr. Fooks, and Mr. Mackenzie did least, Mr. Page coming in with a 42, which made his aggregate 85. This was the winning medal score. Dr. Fooks was 87, and Mr. T. D. Mackenzie 88.

For the Handicap Mr. Mackenzie led on the first day's play, and, playing steadily on the second day, his total was 88—4, or 84 nett. This was only one point better than Mr. Page's scratch score of 85, but the one point enabled him to win the Handicap—the second Mr. Mackenzie has won, by steady and improving play, in the last few weeks. Three players tied with 87 for third place: Dr. Fooks, Captain Stanley Smith, and Mr. J. M. Anderson; Mr. Raikes, who did a 43 for his second round, coming next with nett 88.

The Forty-two Medal Handicap (sixth competition), which takes place on Thursday morning, will complete the regular competitions, but one or two additional ones will be added.

The following are the detailed scores in the Medal competition and the Handicap:—

ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL.

	1st round.	2nd round.	Total.
Mr. W. G. Page	43	42	85*
Dr. G. E. Fooks	43	44	87
Mr. T. D. Mackenzie	43	45	88
Dr. D. Macdonald	42	48	90
Mr. E. B. Raikes	49	43	92
Capt. Stanley Smith	47	46	93
Mr. J. Maclean	47	48	95
Mr. C. E. Nixon	46	50	97
Capt. S. C. Smith	47	50	97
Mr. J. G. Buchanan	51	48	99
Mr. J. M. Anderson	49	50	99
Lord C. Campbell	51	49	100
Capt. H. S. Gray	48	52	100
Mr. M. C. Turner	50	51	101
Mr. Watson Smith	55	47	102
Mr. E. F. Nicholson	56	47	103
Mr. J. E. Dallas	52	54	106
Mr. G. McLaren	50	58	108

* Winner of Medal.

ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL HANDICAP.

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Total.	H'dcp	Nett. Score
Mr T D Mackenzie	43	45	88	4	84*
Mr W G Page	43	42	85	Scratch	85
Dr G E Fooks	43	44	87	do.	87
Capt Stanley Smith	47	46	93	6	87
Mr J M Anderson	49	50	99	12	87
Mr E B Raikes	49	43	92	4	88
Dr D MacDonald	42	48	90	Scratch	90
Capt S H Gray	48	52	100	10	90
Capt S C Smith	47	50	97	6	91
Mr J M Maclean	47	48	95	4	91
Mr C E Nixon	46	50	96	4	92
Lord C Campbell	51	49	100	8	92
Mr J G Buchanan	51	48	99	6	93
Mr Watson Smyth	55	47	102	8	94
Mr J E Dallas	52	54	106	12	94
Mr M C Turner	50	51	101	6	95
Mr E F Nicholson	56	47	103	8	95
Mr G McLaren	50	58	108	2	106

The remaining players made incomplete returns.

* Winner of the Handicap.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 4.

THE court sat to-day, when one of the most important witnesses yet called for the prosecution was examined. The evidence of the witness Quiros was of such an important nature that Mr. Eardley-Norton, counsel for the defence, applied to Mr. Bosanquet for leave to hold over his cross-examination until Monday, and the permission was granted. Quiros is one of the three witnesses who was described in the application to bear rebutting witness, as "a witness on a minor point" no name being given. The following is the evidence of Quiros, who had to be assisted into the box as he was in ill health. Edward Quiros, called, said he was an Inspector of Police in Lucknow from 1862 to 1876. He knew the Donnelleys and Gertrude, but never heard anything against her character, or that she was a bad woman. Women of ill-fame were mostly registered, but those who carried on their business secretly were not registered. There was no order to register the name of Gertrude Donnelley. There was a woman who was ordered to be registered, who lived near the ice-pits. Her name was Donohoe.

Did she register herself?—Yes.

Did the police ever interfere with the Donnelleys?—No. It was not brought to my knowledge that Mr. Donnelley used to drink and create rows. He was a very reserved man, and seldom went out. I considered the family peaceful and well-behaved people.

Did Natives, Eurasians, or Europeans visit their house for immoral purposes?—No; a young Eurasian used to visit the house. Stringent orders were in force about bad women.

Did you ever hear any talk about Mehdi Hassan and Gertrude Donnelley?—Yes; I heard he was courting her, and I heard of a *nika* marriage. I never heard that Mehdi Hassan was keeping Gertrude Donnelley as his mistress.

Do you know James Lauchlin and Tommy Fanthum?—Yes.

Did you ever tell Lauchlin to call on Tommy Fanthum?

Mr. Norton objected to the question as the rebuttal did not admit of evidence to show that defence witnesses had not been tampered with by Mehdi Hassan.

His Worship disallowed the question.

Mr. Norton: Mr. Rudra is at liberty to prove that Mehdi Hassan has bribed Quiros. (Laughter.)

This concluded the statement of the witness, and, as already stated, the cross-examination was reserved. Nawab Sarwar Jung and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan are yet to be called, when the case will be closed.

MR. MODI ON "THE PAMIRS."

THE fourth public lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" was delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedjee Modi, B.A., Mr. K. R. Kama presiding. The subject chosen for the discourse was "The Pamirs," and was ably handled by the learned lecturer that it made a very favourable impression upon the large and crowded audience before whom the lecture was delivered. In the course of his remarks the lecturer said that his lecture that evening was, as it were, a second part of that delivered by him in the same hall and under the presidency of the same chairman on the 1st of June, 1885, when the subject of the discourse was "The Russo-Afghan territories as described in the old Parsee books." The modern Afghanistan and the adjoining districts including the Pamirs, were once under Zoroastrian sway. As the Penjdeh affair in 1885 had drawn the attention of the civilized world to Herat and the adjoining fertile districts, so the fight between the Afghans and the Russians last year at a place, called Somatost, drew the attention of the public to the region of the Pamirs, which was comparatively unknown unless, now and then relieved from obscurity by a poet like Mathew Arnold who, in his well-known poem of Sohrab and Rustam represents his hero Sohrab as coming from the districts watered by its rivers:—

"Through the black Tartar tents he passed, which stood,
Clustering like bee-hives on the low flat strand,
Of Oxus where the summer floods overflow,
When the sun melts the snows in high Pamir."

Lassen, according to St. V. Martin, derives the name Pamir from Sanskrit "Upa-Meru," i. e., the district on this side of Mount Meru, which, as Dowson says, is the Olympus of the Hindoos, being a fabulous mountain in the centre of the earth leading to *Swarga*—the heaven of Indra." Tomlinson compares the word Pamir with Phamir, which he derives from Phami (which according to Strabo was situated near the ancient Bactriana) and "mir" a termination which we find in the names of places like Kashmir and Mean-Mir. This word "mir" comes from Persian "Miridan," which signifies to be frost-beaten." Mr. Robert Mitchel seems to derive it from "bam," which is found in "Bam-i-Dunya" (the roof of the world) the native Persian name of the Pamirs. St. V. Martin agrees with Forsyth, Severtsof, and Yule in saying that the word is a generic term for green pastures, and says that like the word "Alps" (pasturage) it has subsequently become the proper name of a district. Others who attach no military importance whatever to this mountainous district say that Pamir is a Turanian word, meaning a barren plain. The lecturer then dwelt at some length on the physical geography of the place, its climate, and its people, following in these points, the works of Col. Gordon, Lt. Wood, and M. Bonvolot, and the narratives of Mr. Littledale and Capt. Younghusband's Journeys in the Pamirs. Coming to the history of the Pamirs, the lecturer said that laying aside the question whether the Pamir was the cradle of the human race, or of the Aryans, or of neither the one nor the other, it appeared that at least it was the original home of the ancient Iranians. The first Iranian place referred to in the *Vendidad* as *Iranvej*, continued Mr. Modi, is described to have a winter of ten months and a summer of two months. If any place can be assigned to this *Iranvej* it is the region of the Pamirs which, according to modern travellers, have a severe winter of nine months. The other three months are also cold, and if any month in which water does not freeze at night can be called as that of summer it is July. The river Ardvicurai of the *Abav Yasht* was really, as suggested by Dr. Geiger, the modern Oxus. An account of the river as given in the Bundehest is confirmed by that of the modern travellers of the Oxus. The *Huns* referred to in the *Zamiad* and *Farvardin Yasht*, as the tribe against whom King Gustasp defended the religion were the ancient Huns who had at one time spread devastation both in Europe and Asia and the district of Hunza adjoining the Pamirs is suggested to be the district of those Huns. The people of this modern district of Hunza are as much known now for their raids against the defenceless as the *Huns* of the *Avesta* times. It was for defence against these Huns that the Chinese built their great wall 1500 miles long, in about B. C. 200. As Richardson says, King Gustasp had built a similar wall in Iran on one side of the Oxus from Banda to Samarcand about 700 miles long. It appears then that it was for defence against these very *Huns* that the king had built this wall. Just as the "*Danus*" referred to in the *Avesta* as the enemies who made raids against the defenceless Iranians, seem to have left proofs of their inroads in Europe in the names of rivers, such as the Danube, the Don, the Dneiper, and the Dneister, and in the name of the westernmost country of Denmark, so the ancient Huns, of whose race Hunza is suggested to be the cradle, have left the mark of their inroads in Europa in the name of the modern Hungary. Coming down in history it appears that when the famous Chinese traveller Hioner Thsang passed over the Pamirs in 628, the district on the north was the common highway of commerce between China and the West. Passing over the time when Changizkhan ruled supreme in Turkestan, we learn from Gordon that as late as about 500 to 700 years ago Shignan a district of the Pamirs, now claimed by the Amir was ruled by a Zoroastrian Governor, named Kokah. The "Zardushtis" (Zoroastrians), according to Shigni accounts supplied to Colonel Gordon, "were a learned and powerful race." A Mahomedan invader, named Shah-i-Khamosh, invaded these regions, and a religious war commenced which ended in this leader wresting this kingdom from Kokah, the ruler of Shignan and Koshan under the Zardushtis. Gordon describes the ruins of three Zoroastrian fortresses here. Lieutenant Wood who in his journey to the sources of the Oxus travelled through these districts in 1837, also speaks of the Zoroastrian fortresses and of the Zoroastrian notion of respect to fire observed in the countries of Wakhan and Badashshan. Shah-i-Khamosh went from these districts to his proselytizing mission. At the end of the last century, this country was, according to Russian accounts, in the hands of the Amir of Khokard as whose heirs they now claim the country. The lecturer concluded his lecture by explaining at some length the points of the present dispute between the different Asiatic powers about the country, pointing out the different places on a large map especially drawn by him for the occasion.

The procee dings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Modi for his able, instructive, and interesting discourse, in proposing which the chairman made a few interesting observations, eulogizing Mr. Modi's way of studying and treating a subject.

THE 4TH (Q. O.) HUSSARS AT MHOW.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—This crack Cavalry Regiment has just passed through three-days' inspection by the Inspector-General of Cavalry with honour. Major-General Luck arrived on Sunday, and began his inspection early on Monday morning; the regiment under the command of Colonel Hunt, was drawn up in line near the old Bombay Road, and was inspected by the Major-General who rode along the lines both front and rear of both ranks, after which the regiment marched, and trotted-past by squadrons, by sections, and galloped-past—left in front—by wings, the marching, trotting, and galloping-past, was excellent, particularly the gallop-past by wings. The pace for cavalry was terrific, yet the wings went past the Major-General like walls. The cutting of the sword exercise and pursuing practice was also well done, which must have been gratifying to Colonel Hunt who leaves no stone unturned to keep this fine regiment one of the finest in India. At this stage of the inspection, Colonel Hunt commenced the manœuvres of the day. Several points on the field of battle were attacked, and the enemy put to flight at last, by a well-directed charge on the left front of his (the enemy's) line, with only one accident to Trooper Drewel, who sustained some internal injury by the fall of his horse. The regiment was then handled by Majors Reid and Paget, after which the senior captains took charge, and manœuvred the regiment respectively, followed by the junior officers, and senior N.-C. officers, who moved about small parties of men detached for that purpose, which lasted until one o'clock when the regiment returned to barracks. In the afternoon, General Luck and staff with the officers of the regiment were photographed by Mr. Higgins, of Herzogg and Higgins, successfully. After this the saddles of one troop, the kits of another, and the cloaks and arms of a third, &c., &c., were minutely inspected, followed by the officers, chargers, and the whole of the horses of the regiment in watering order. The second day was spent in the Riding School. The Major-General congratulated Riding Master Dibble on the manner in which all rides, from the troopers to the officers acquitted themselves. The third day was spent in out-post duty, lasting from early morning until 5-30 p.m., when the troops returned to barracks during a thunder-storm, thus ending one of the hardest three-days' work the regiment has had for some time. The Inspector-General before leaving congratulated Colonel Hunt and the officers of the regiment, for the marked improvement during the year that has passed, and expressed his approval of the manner in which both men and horses had worked during the inspection.

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ANOTHER VIEW OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

MR. BRYCE'S SPEECH.

ON Wednesday (February 15), Mr. Bryce, who was received with Ministerial cheers, said that the acute dialectical skill which the right hon. gentleman had shown was marred by one feature. It was not by representing Ireland in the most odious light—by treating the national feeling of Ireland as if it were disloyal—that the national feeling would abate. (Ministerial cheers.) In the first part of his speech the right hon. gentleman said that the Bill would be dangerous to every class in Ireland, but in the latter part he proved that the Bill was so small and narrow that it would give satisfaction to no one. (Laughter.) He wished to point out to the right hon. gentleman that Germany was becoming a great State by that very recognition of the principle of local autonomy which the Bill was intended to carry out. (Ministerial cheer.) Was a Austria a stronger Power when it acted upon the principles of the right hon. gentleman—when she held Hungary prostrate under her feet—than she is now? (Ministerial cheers.) Did not the right hon. gentleman know that the United States held together because they embraced far more complicated proposals than those now before the house? The right hon. gentleman asked if other countries could count upon their several parts in moments of danger. Did he believe that since the Union ninety years ago we had been able to count upon Ireland? (Ministerial cheers.) Since that period we have held Ireland down. (Opposition cries of "No.") He appealed to facts. Did we not keep in Ireland a police force and military force one-fourth of which ought to be sufficient? The justification of the Government in introducing the Bill was the failure of the right hon. gentleman's coercive policy. (Opposition cries of "Oh," and Ministerial cheers.) Instead of reconciling Ireland by his bludgeons or his bribes—("Oh")—he was obliged to own that the only difference between the claim of Ireland for Home Rule in 1885 and in 1893 was that, owing to the dissensions in the Irish party, five seats had been lost in Ireland. (Laughter.) The Government brought in the Bill because the electors of the United Kingdom had pronounced for it by a large majority. (Opposition cries of "No.") Could any member deny that there was a majority of forty which was daily increasing? (Ministerial cheers.) The restrictions on the Irish Parliament were those which touched matters of Imperial concern, and those which touched some matter which was, no doubt, internal to Ireland, but which was of so controversial and delicate a nature that the Government held it better to withdraw it from the competence of the Irish Legislature. (Hear, hear.) They looked to the veto to prevent the Irish Legislature passing beyond the bounds laid down in the Bill, and inflicting any tyrannous acts upon the minority. On the other hand they said to the patriotic Irishman who desired to promote the interests of his country "we give you ample room and verge enough." (Hear, hear.) He put it to the House, therefore, that it was quite possible to combine, and that the Bill would be found, the more closely it was examined, actually to combine, large powers over domestic affairs with complete safeguards against transgressions. (Cheers.) With regard to the veto, it had been asked whether they proposed any classification of occasions for its application. No; they proposed no classification, because they believed no classification would be possible. Their view of the veto was that it was a power in reserve, a power only to be used when great cause arose, when the provisions of the Bill, which would then have become an Act, should be transgressed. To adopt an expression used on the previous evening, the power was not to be used capriciously or vexatiously. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour: Who is to judge when it should be applied?

Mr. Bryce: The judges will be the regular advisors of the Crown. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour: The British advisers?

Mr. Bryce replied in the affirmative, saying the British Cabinet would, of course, be the advisers. That was his answer as to the alleged difficulty of the existence of two sets of advisers. The Crown would not have two sets of advisers. The Crown would be advised by the Imperial Cabinet in the constitution of which the Irish members would have, and ought to have, their voice no less than the English and Scotch members. (Cheers.) It would be the duty of the English Cabinet to intervene if an extreme case arose as to the Lord-Lieutenant giving or withholding consent to a Bill, but he believed such a case would not arise, because they held the safeguard in reserve. The very existence of the safeguard was the best evidence to show that such a case would not arise. (Hear, hear.) The supremacy of Parliament was very fully expressed in the Bill. It did not require to be expressed at all because every lawyer would know that they could not, if they would impair the supremacy of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) It was the very base and foundation of the whole constitutional life. (Hear, hear.) But they did not rely merely on the preamble for the assertion of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. They would find in the Bill a clause in which the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament with regard to the Irish Legislature was very clearly brought forth. The right hon. gentleman opposite asked who could predict what would be the result of the exercise of the veto. There were many things no man could predict—(laughter)—and what statesmen had to do was to devise the best machinery adapted to cases likely to arise. (Hear, hear.) They had devised machinery that was not likely to be needed. Their view was that in the ordinary working of the Irish Parliament it would be no more necessary to interpose a veto than it would be necessary to interpose a veto in the working of the colonial Legislature. (Hear, hear.) And they believed that just as there had grown up in the colonies a body of traditions and usages which had served as a guide to the advisers of the Crown at home, so there would grow up in Ireland a body of traditions and usages which would attain great force and dictate the general lines on which the reserve powers could be applied; and that body of traditions and usages would, no doubt, be somewhat different in the case of Ireland than in the case of distant colonies. (Hear, hear.) Ireland was much nearer than the Australian colonies, and, no doubt, there would be certain differences as between the two cases, though the general principle would be the same. It was impossible to provide beforehand for every case that would arise; but they had provided a machinery, flexible and adaptable, that would be ready to deal with cases as they arose. A question had arisen with regard to the reference of matters by the Crown to the Privy Council. That reference was in the first instance given to the Lord-Lieutenant or the Secretary of State.

Mr. J. Redmond: Who will be the Secretary of State? Are we to be put under the Colonial Office? (Laughter.)

Mr. Bryce said the Secretary of State would be the Home Secretary. (Hear, hear.) It would be the duty of the Lord-Lieutenant or the Home Secretary to obtain a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, though it would be understood that questions that arose could be dealt with by ordinary legal proceedings. That was the way such things were done in the United States. (Hear, hear.) If the Irish Legislature should pass a statute that was inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill that statue would be *ipse facto* invalid, and, therefore, in law it would be permissible for anyone to disobey it. That was an ample safeguard against any transgression of the provisions of the Bill, and the only reason why they had introduced the further power of the Lord-Lieutenant or Home Secretary to refer questions to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was to enable a more speedy determination of questions to be obtained than would be possible by the ordinary course of proceedings before the different courts of law. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman opposite had asked what were the safeguards for Ulster. It would be as well to recall what occurred at the reception of the Bill of 1886. (Cheers.) If the hon. gentlemen who claimed to represent Ulster were to be taken as representing her, upon which point he confessed he had very great doubt and sometimes felt inclined to ask the House not to judge of the people of Ulster by the blustering and noisy vehemence—(cheers)—of those gentlemen—but at any rate, so far as it was possible to draw the voice of Ulster from those gentlemen, it must be remembered that in 1886 they said they were so fundamentally opposed to the measure that they would not entertain the idea of instituting safeguards. (Cheers.) They made another answer, and it was more to their credit. They said, "We do not want to be separated from the rest of Ireland." (Cheers.) In that they were right. There was no severance of interests between Ulster and the rest of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) As regarded religious interests, surely, if there were any danger in that connection, the people of Ulster were better able to take care of themselves than the scattered Protestant minority in the rest of Ireland. (Cheers.) Yet within the last ten years there had not been a single instance of the Government in power having been guilty of acts of oppression towards a Protestant in the south of Ireland. (Cheers.) Provisions would be found in the Bill, not only protecting religion and prohibiting the establishment of any religion or any favour to any denomination, but also safeguarding all educational interests, as well as life, liberty, and property. (Cheers.) He could not believe that Irishmen would inaugurate their autonomy by destroying the industries which were the resources of the State. (Hear, hear.) Ulster was at present by no means so unanimous as was represented in that House. The tenant farmers were far more concerned about the question of reductions of their rents than they were to resist Home Rule. (Nationalist cheers.) With regard to the proposed Legislative Council, the Government believed it would be a quiet and respectable body, consisting of forty-eight persons elected by a limited constituency—about 170,000 in all Ireland. It was an assembly which would represent the propertied interests of the country. The right hon. gentleman said it would be swept away, but he would see, on looking at the Bill, that the Irish Legislature had no power to extinguish the Legislative Council. There were two precedents for the establishment of such a body, which had worked well in the cases of Victoria and South Australia, in both of which extremely democratic colonies there existed an Upper House elected upon the basis of a property qualification. He did not quite see why it should be thought that the Legislative Council should not be an extremely useful part of the constitution of the kingdom. He was able to give the right hon. gentleman a satisfactory answer with regard to the Royal Irish Constabulary who had been dealt with upon the chartered position which they now held. The same remark applied essentially to the arrangements with regard to the Civil Service and the judges. The Government had recognised the liability which rested upon them to make provision for the judges and had discharged that liability. He was surprised by the zeal which the right hon. gentleman displayed for judicial independence when it was remembered what he did with his removable magistrates. (Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Balfour—The right hon. gentleman has accused me of tampering with justice in Ireland. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I have no objection to the accusation if it is justified by facts. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Bryce said nothing was further from his mind than to suggest that the right hon. gentleman had tampered with justice, for he knew him to be incapable of it. His reference was to the strain which the Coercion Act as administered under the right hon. gentleman necessarily put upon the position of magistrates in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the retention of the Irish members, they fell back upon the least objectionable course, namely, retention for Imperial purposes only. He did not deny that those who were familiar with the daily work of that House could see that a system in which some members should vote in certain divisions and not in others did present difficulties. (Hear, hear.) But those difficulties were much greater at first sight than perhaps they would appear to be in practice. He could not undertake at that stage to enter into a full examination of details, because the House had not before it the clauses in the Bill which dealt with that subject. He hoped it would be found they provided for the cases in point. The right hon. gentleman asked whether it was right that Irish members should determine what Cabinet should be in power. He (Mr. Bryce) admitted it would be possible for a Ministry to be in power, supported by the votes of members from all parts of the United Kingdom, but unable to pass Bills for England alone, because they did not possess an English majority. (Opposition laughter.) But would the House be surprised to hear that, although it had sometimes happened, though rarely, since the Reform Act, that there had been Ministries in power depending on an Irish majority only, yet so far as he had been able to gather, there had never been any case of an English Bill of first class importance, or even of considerable importance, which had been carried except by the votes of an English majority. (Ministerial cheers.) Therefore, the case they were contemplating was not only a hypothetical case, but one which according to the experience of the past, was most unlikely to occur. (Hear, hear, and Opposition laughter.) He would go further and say the case ought not to occur. They had been told by the hon. and learned member for Plymouth that they ought to be unable to pass a Welsh Suspensory Bill by the votes of an Irish majority. Of course so long as the Irish members remained there they would retain their right of voting, for it would be most unjust to debar them from voting on any Bill whatever before giving them a legislature of their own. If it were assumed that the House had already passed the Bill—(laughter)—the right of the Irish members to vote on a Suspensory Bill might be open to question. But supposing the Irish members to remain and a Suspensory Bill to be brought forward, the hon. member had shown bad taste, because the opinion of the Government was that the Bill was one to be decided, not by the votes of Irish members, but by those of Welsh members—(Ministerial cheers)—that was to say, it was a Bill which, when there was an overwhelming majority of Welsh members in support of it, it was the duty of the House to give effect to. Renewed cheers.) But supposing a Bill to be brought in to disestablish the Established Church in England, he agreed that it would be impossible to carry such a Bill against the wish of the English majority. So it was now. Everybody knew that the objections which would be felt, and justly opposed, to the carrying of a Bill affecting England only in such a grave and serious matter by the votes of Irish members, would be so overwhelming that it could not be carried in that House. (Ministerial cheers.) They were therefore dealing with fanciful dangers, and the very difficulties which had been conjured up were in existence at this moment. In the case of Scotland it had always been held that it would be most unfair to force a Scotch Bill through the House against the wish of

WRITERS AND READERS.

WHEN Mr. William Watson's last volume of poems was published, there was one finished poem which he did not see fit to include. It was of a different character from those that formed the volume called "Lachrymæ Musarum," and therefore he preferred to keep it back for a while. It will be published, however, next month by Messrs. Elkin Mathews and John Lane, in a very slender volume, uniform with Mr. Watson's "Epigrams" (1884), and is called "The Eloping Angels: a Caprice." As the title suggests, it tells of two angels who are tired of Heaven, and decide to try Earth, and is described as the most daring thing Mr. Watson has written. The same firm will issue at the same time the long-promised "Excursions in Criticism," and a reprint of the author's first poem, which appeared originally in 1880, and is now very scarce, called "The Prince's Quest." Mr. Watson, we may add, is about to leave Montreux, where he has been staying, and to spend a little time in Italy.

On Monday, 20th ult., Messrs. Macmillan were to issue the first volume of a new series, similar to "The English Poets," on English prose writers. Mr. Humphrey Ward edited the former series, and Matthew Arnold wrote a general introduction to it. In the case of the "English Prose Writers" Mr. Henry Craik, C.B., LL.D., will write a general introduction and edit the series. Mr. Craik is, of course, the head of the Scotch Education Department. In the first volume the period from the twelfth to the fourteenth century will be dealt with.

It appears that there are two Mr. Robert Bridges and that we were in error in attributing the poem in the contemporary "Lippincott," which bears that signature, to the distinguished author of "Prometheus the Fire-Giver" and "Achilles in Scyros." It is a charming little poem, but not by the poet, who was much surprised to see his own name at the foot of it. To avoid misconception in the future, we would suggest—if the less distinguished writer is not willing to yield precedence and employ his initial only—that the poems for which so warm a welcome is always waiting should be signed "Robert Bridges of Yattendon.

Mr. J. R. Robinson's "Life of James Brydges," the first Duke of Chandos, which Messrs. Sampson Low will publish in a few days, will no doubt furnish some interesting reading. The Duke was magnanimous in his conduct and almost regal in his style of living, so the folk of his day called him the "Grand Duke of Chandos, and afterwards the "Princely Duke of Chandos. Before attaining his dukedom he was paymaster to the Duke of Marlborough's forces, and Mr. Robinson thinks it certain that he laid the foundations of his fortune while holding this office. Mr. Robinson adds that he has investigated and finally disposed of an "injurious public error" which got into circulation, and has come down to the present time, about the birth and social position of the Duke of Chandos's third wife.

Messrs. Dent and Co. have acquired the right to issue a complete edition of the novels of the sisters Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Bronte. It will be similar in style to their pretty edition of Jane Austen, and will consist of twelve volumes. The first two, containing "Jane Eyre," will be ready in about two months. The illustrations will be by Mr. A. S. Greig, whilst the title-page and ornaments will be designed by Mr. F. C. Tilney. There will also be portraits of the three sisters.

Sir William Hunter's revision of his "Indian Empire" was completed a few weeks ago, and Messrs. Allen and Co. have fixed the 28th instant for its publication. For the purpose of revision, Sir William Hunter had much new material placed at his disposal by the India Office. For instance, he has had access to the Indian census returns of 1891, although these have not yet been given to the public. The administration reports of the twelve provinces of British India for 1891, have also furnished much valuable information. In a word, India and its enormous population, from the points of view of administration, economics, commerce, and history, are brought up to date in this work.

Messrs. Putnam and Sons have brought out a popular edition of the late Mr. Herman Melville's delightful romances of the South Seas—"Omoo" and "Typee" (2 vols). In the introduction to "Typee" Mr. Arthur Stedman gives us an interesting biographical sketch of the author, claiming for him a place as one of the "trinity of American authors whose birth made the year 1819 a notable one in our literary history—Lowell, Whitman, and Melville." In the opinion of Mr. Stedman, "Typee" will never lose its position as a classic of American literature. Nearly fifty years have elapsed since the book was first published, and the seductive picture it presents of life in the South Sea Islands has lost none of its freshness and charm. The genial Typees were cannibals who, when they were not feasting on their enemies, fed on bread fruit and bananas, drank cocoa-nut milk, and were generally harmless as doves. Until the rude shock of discovery came into the nature of certain orgies in which his hosts indulged, the author delighted in his surroundings. Entertained by lovely chattering damsels, who swam like dolphins in summer seas, whose attire seems to have been almost entirely floral, consisting of little else than a necklace, a coronet, bracelets, and a cincture of flowers—loved and beloved by Fanaway, the most beauteous of this bevy of nymphs, the civilised man spent idyllic days. The tattoed skins of the men contrasted with and enhanced the charms of these blossom-decked maidens. When, however, no doubt could remain in his mind that he dwelt among gourmets in human flesh, peace fled from his Eden. With the escape of the captive from this "anxious Paradise" "Typee" closes, and in "Omoo" we get the sequel of the narrative and visit the Island of Taihiti. We recommend those of our readers who have not wandered in these enchanted groves in company with Mr. Melville to hasten thither, and to enjoy with him this land of perpetual summer.

Mr. Charles Welch, the Guildhall librarian, has in preparation an extremely interesting work on the Monument, which is to be published by the Corporation. It will replace the penny booklet which has done duty at the Monument for upwards of a century, and will contain much rare and curious information, culled from British and foreign sources. Amongst the English authors quoted are Dryden (whose "Annus Mirabilis" is tolerably well known), Defoe, and Addison. Not only is the Monument minutely described and beautifully illustrated, but the book contains a full description of the Great Fire from hitherto unpublished sources, some of the writers quoted having been eye-witnesses of the event. There are also maps giving views of London before and after the fire. The book is to be sold for 1s. 6d.

The new history of the Monument will at least settle one interesting problem as to whether the well-known words of Pope were justified when he said:—

> Where London's column, pointing at the skies,
> Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies.

This was an allusion to the inscription on the Monument attributing the fire to a Papist plot. It seems, however, that when the Monument was first erected to commemorate a sad calamity, no one suggested that the Papists had anything to do with it. It was Titus Oates who started the infamous Roman Catholic scare and slander, and the words which aroused the wrath of Pope were then added by order of the Common Council. James II. had the inscription removed, but William III. ordered it to be replaced and graven deeper into the monumental stone than before. It was finally removed in 1831.

Our youngest contemporary, the "Sketch," has apparently captured success at a bound, for we hear that 70,000 copies were sold of its first issue. It is certainly, even so far as quantity alone is concerned, an astonishing sixpenny worth, and we do not suppose so many illustrations and so much text have ever been given for the money before. The reproduction of Mr. Burne-Jones's pictures are worth a good many sixpences, and most of the modern black-and-white artists and caricaturists either are or are announced to be represented in its pages. Its "Literary Lounger," who is concealed beneath the cypher initials of "O. O.," is a well-known "literateur," and his political comment by a "Rash Radical" will be read with much added interest when his anonymity is betrayed. The success of the "Sketch" shows that there are plenty of purchasers for new expensive newspapers when their desires are divined and gratified.

After four-and-twenty years' existence that delightful novel "Lorna Doone" has returned, in a new edition just published by Messrs. Sampson Low to the original three-volume form. The fact is said, and no doubt correctly said, to be entirely unprecedented. Mr. Blackmore himself modestly confesses that the success of his "Romance of Exmoor" is to him "a paradox," but he offers a little parable, which he suggests "may throw some light." It is a story of how he lately went to what the author of the new play at the Criterion would call a "bauble shop" to buy a new doll for a pretty little lady of his acquaintance, and was surprised to observe the wide disparity of price between two equally attractive specimens. "The five-shilling one (he observed, [illegible] bauble-shop saleswoman) is as lovely [illegible] what matters more, for the wear and [illegible] as good as her more expen[illegible] it is not troubling you too much, why [illegible] at five shillings and the other at a [illegible] see you do not understand it, sir," [illegible]'s woman's reply. "Pa-pa! Ma-ma—[illegible] a valve in its back can say that. But [illegible] worth a lot of money when they can say [illegible] very story of "Lorna Doone" claims kindred [illegible] her fellow-creatures, and herein lies the solution of Mr. Blackmore's "paradox."

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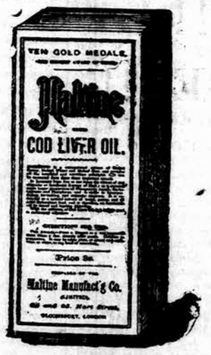

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... in black letters, without which none are genuine. (MIDY)

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SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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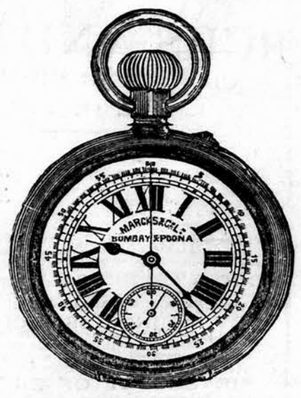

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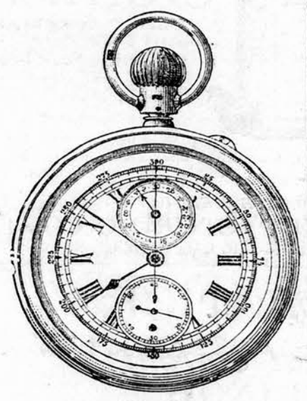

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These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a first rate—and of the following description: Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balance-wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning.*

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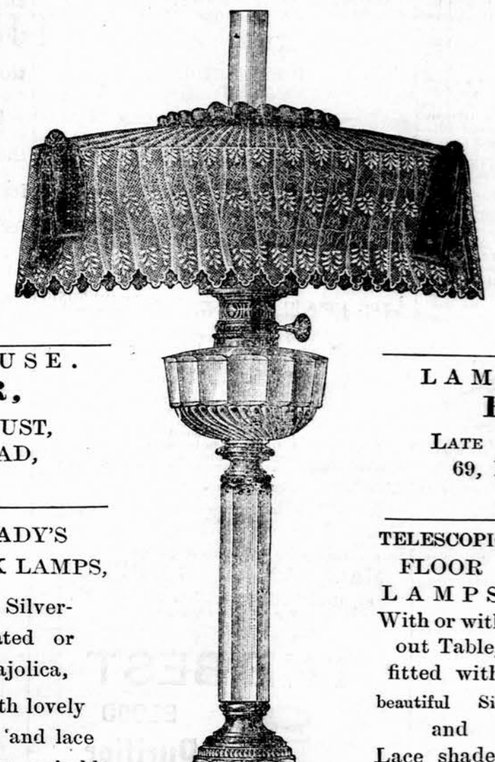

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In Silver-plated or Majolica, with lovely Silk and lace shades, suitable for presentation.

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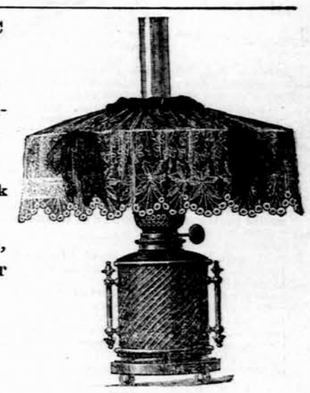

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3405 G. A case of six best Electro-Plate Tea Spoons & Tongs. Rs. 14. cash.

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3408 G. All Gold Bangle. Rs. 36, cash.

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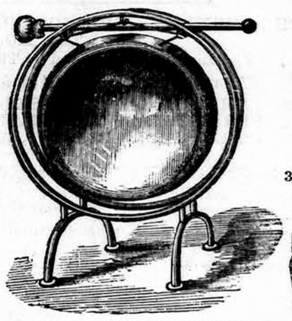
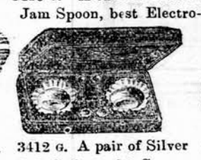


3411 G. Elegant Gong and Stand. Best Electro-Plate. Rs. 33 cash.

3410 G. A case of Butter Knife, Pickle Fork and Jam Spoon, best Electro-Plate. Rs. 10, cash.



3412 G. A pair of Silver Salt Cellars with Spoons in case. Rs. 20, cash.

3413 G. Gold Brooch Rs. 14, cash.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

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PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
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TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 3, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.